...oods train on which they went ...panied by a sworn employé who ...o turn them over, unbroken, to ...ms of the bindery where they ...nally to be brought together in ...y of a perfect book. At the ...y were handled in separate apart... ...employé, save the stitcher and the ...and the boxer, being permitted ...complete copy.

...ry was watched night and day, ...loyé was permitted to leave with... ...gh searching, as much so as ...was employed in the note-printing ...of the Bank of England, where ...ible for one to carry away even a ...per of which the money of that ...s made.

...ersonal friendship, influence, nor ...id work one into that bindery, ...nel was guarded, and all appli... ...mission were promptly and posi... ...ed. Not a day passed from the ...as begun on the book that efforts ...made to get the book, and offers ...newspapers for permission to ob... ...e copy even one day before its ...but these were not entertained.

NEW YORK ALL MANNER

...res were resorted to, but without ...books shipped to America came ...oxes, were seen aboard the ships ...of the university presses, were ...re no one could get at a box in ...nd, arriving in New York, were ...e Custom-House, and kept there ...fternoon of the day preceding ..., which was the 20th, a date fixed ...American Committee after the ...e, the 17th, had been decided up... ...and. On the evening of May 19 ... taken to the Oxford Pub... ...ouse in New York, opened ...guarded cellar, and packed ...es for each bookseller ...dered quantities. With one ex... ...one was allowed to take a copy ...remises until 4 o'clock on the ...the 20th, when the work of de... ...and was rapidly carried on all ...

...conceded that in carrying out ...protection of the book the man... ...d with great caution and com... ...al, and performed a work that ...ordinary observer appear to be ...possible.

CHRIST

IMPERISHABLE WORDS.

Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

...May 21.—From the infant, born ...n, Judea, eighteen hundred and ...r centuries ago, there developed ...anhood the long expected and ...rished Christ. He grew within, ...Divine power that filled his soul, ...it, radiating its every part, and ...aven upon earth within its com... ...ounds. Without, nature gave ...r to every portion of his manly, ...full-grown stature, and art had ...opportunity given it to destroy ...fur mechanism of a human ... was built outside of the ...influences of great cities, and ...a rich and productive nature. ...ong mountains and refreshing ... a divine, life-inspiring, and ... The air he breathed was ...re, unadulterated atmosphere ... sought that which was nour... destroying in its nature.

...planet, revolving in its orbit ...illuminating sun, a globe sus... ...measurable space, and held in ...e invisible powers of the cen...entripetal forces, he stood up... a full grown and perfect man, ...within and untrammeled by ...ns, customs, or elements with... ...n the earth he looked out upon ...eations in the heavens around ...rk of the eternal and Divine ...

...h he moved with conscious and ...er and freedom of will, with ...ter than that of an Alexander ... of any King who ever lived. ...resting upon earth, his mind ...ve its atmosphere, entered the ...ons of the eternal heavens, and ...ed continually by the splendors ...the throne of the Eternal Spirit ...

...arried healing and life to the ...nature below and around him, ...ds breathed of a pure and ... of thought, unknown upon ... They vivified all who heard ...ter nearly nineteen hundred ...orth as clear, bright, and fresh ...ay when first uttered. ...f mankind was debased around ...e kingdom of Judea was under ...he cruel power of the Roman ... at that time by a race of ty...ebaucheries and wickednesses, ...irsty dispositions and greed for ...led nearly the whole inhabited ...ath and destruction. ...rounded by all that was wicked, ...revolting to a pure and holy ...d above and uncontaminated ...only to change the course of ...hts and actions, to elevate them ...t regeneration into a de...

...a warrior, the centre of the ...re would have been Jerusa... ...ations would have been brought ...on to his sway. Had he been ... and sought Rome to build up ..., all the learned men of the ...ave been at his feet. But he ..., a Savior of the soul, and his ...build up a spiritual empire, ...complished by his wise and ...

...gdom the race of man must be ...the spirit, the thought, the ...the purity of soul of Christ, ...p within them and take pos... ...ir minds and bodies, their ...uls. They must be freed, ...sin, but from the power of de... ...corrupting influences with ...and art have surrounded their ...the stars shine forth in the ...unding earth, unaffected by ...this world, so the imperish... ...ne thoughts of Christ shine ...heir clearness unchanged for ...re the turmoil and shiftings of ... They are the pure gold and ...of literature, ancient or mod... ...d be gathered and retained, as ...treasure the rich metals and ...recious mines. ...and sayings of the wise men ...e as but small streams as com... ...boundless ocean, when they ...omparison to the exalted and ...ances and declarations of the ... who spake as never man ...w forth from the cities and ..., to hear him, vast multi... ...e electrified and convicted by ...ords.

...'s parables, his sayings, his ...d his promises. They will ... and strengthen to the ...vigorate the brain, keep... ...thoughts and imagina... ...will give a foundation to ... no other learning can ...contain the spirit of the di... ...will evolve from the natural ... higher and more righteous ...not rest contented until you ...all these precious gems of ...ur mind, and made them a ... and they will create a light ...ll illuminate your pathway ...w road which leadeth from ...nal city. ...es and various utterances ...uced as a part of the regular ...l scholars in our public ... clear and logical illustra... ...gs should be taught without ..., as a superior quality of ... Thus the Chinese have ...emory the writings of Con... Early Greek and Roman ...at thinkers of ancient times, ...possessed of a pure and su... ...all will admit, and there can ...at his complete similes— ...al, exact, and perfect ... or Virgil's, or those ...nt or modern writer— ...s and strength to the mind ...e understand ng, as well as ...prompting wrong actions, ...nd writers on mental and ...y, on political economy, on ...are taught in our schools, ...versities. Why should not ...troduced as an instructor? ...structive than his parables,— ...rodical, the ten virgins, the ...idden treasure, the goodly ...tc.? What more beautiful ...udes and rules of conduct ...o guide him in his relations ...? See fifth chapter of Mat... ***

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., BANKERS,

100 Washington-st., Chicago.

BANKING in all branches.
EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES, including Government, Municipal, and School Bonds.
Land Warrants and Scrip.

MONEY TO LOAN

At 5 per cent interest and no commissions. Propositions for loans in sums of $20,000 and upwards on first-class productive real estate in this city are invited until the 30th day of June next. Address, with description of security, C. T. WHEELER, at Union National Bank.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, and Saturday and Monday evenings at 5 o'clock.

For Escanaba, Fayette, and Lake Superior Towns, via Escanaba, and all West Shore ports, Saturday mornings at 9 o'clock.

For Green Bay and all bay ports, Tuesday at 7 p. m.

Docks Foot Michigan-av.

Northern Michigan Line.

The Steamer "Champlain," of this line, will leave Chicago Monday evening, May 23, at 7 o'clock, taking freight and passengers for Milwaukee, Glen Haven, Leland, Northport, Charlevoix, Torch Lake, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Cross Village, Mackinaw, Mackinac Island, St. Ignace, Mackinac, Duncan, and Cheboygan, Mich. Office and Dock foot north La Salle-st.

J. J. YOUNG, Agent.

APOLLINARIS.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
British Medical Journal.

THE PRIMEVAL CHAMPAGNE.

"Of great value to the cause of temperance and good health."
Dr. Norman Kerr, F.L.S. London, Eng.

ANNUAL SALE, 9 MILLIONS.

Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ARCHERY.

ARCHERY AT SPALDING'S, 108 Madison-st.

Aldred's, Granger's, Highfield's, Bown's, Horsman's, and our own make.

Illustrated price-list of Archery and General Sporting Goods furnished free upon application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SONS OF MAINE

The Society of the Sons of the State of Maine will hold a grand banquet and reunion at the Palmer House on Thursday, June 16, and expect a large number of distinguished guests from Maine, Massachusetts, and other States will be present.

The Society will hold a meeting for special business and to receive new members at the Palmer House club-room, on Friday evening, May 27, at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to welcome the Sons of Maine resident in Illinois as members of the Society and attendants at the banquet.

Those not able to attend the meeting can receive all necessary information to become members by application to John E. Brewer, Secretary, 156 Lake-st, Chicago.

THOS. DRUMMOND, President.
J. S. BREWER, Secretary.

Committee on Banquet, E. P. Kimball, Chairman:
W. W. Kimball, Geo. Daniels,
E. B. Washburne, John N. Jewett,
Henry A. Helsey, Abner Taylor,
C. P. Thruston, A. A. Abbey,
Geo. M. How. Leonard Swett.

ROBT. INGERSOLL, Esq.

I denounce the Y. M. C. A. as imbeciles in discarding my offer to demolish Ingersoll in a single lecture, which I am prepared to do.

PROF. THOS. CLARKE, 143 Western-av.

COLD PENS.

To suit any hand. Single Pens made to order at TRELEAVEN'S Gold Pen Manufactory, 86 La Salle-st., opposite new City-Hall. Pens for repointing can be sent by mail. Inclose 50c for each Pen.

To Railroad Contractors.

We have fifty miles of good Grading to let immediately, by Section or Station Work, on the Iowa Central & Northwestern R. R., near Marshalltown, Iowa. Apply to TIM FORD, at office of Chief Engineer, over Abbott & Kinsley's store, cor. Main and Centre-sts., Marshalltown, Iowa.

J. W. SUMMERS & CO., Contractors.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

FINE & MEDIUM!

Holton & Hildreth

291 & 293 STATE ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO. 118 & 120 Monroe-st.

Blank Books and Stationery.

COAL.

COAL.

FRANK W. BALCH,

COAL DEALER,

99 Washington-st.

BUGGIES.

FINE QUALITY REASONABLE PRICES

BUGGIES

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATIONS

PARSONS & GOODFELLOW

OSHKOSH, WIS.

CELLULOID GOODS.

CELLULOID (Water-proof Linen) Cuffs, Collars and Bosoms. Price Lists and Goods sent by mail. Call or address BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. MONDAY, MAY 23, 1881—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Government Institutes a Suit Against the Central Pacific.

Over Twenty Millions of Dollars Involved in the Result.

Trouble Over French Claims for Losses Sustained During the War.

Squandering the Money in the Contingent Fund of the National Treasury.

By To-Night All the Five Per Cents Will Have Been Refunded.

List of Some of the More Important Nominations Left Without Action.

Mahoneism in the South—Ex-Senator Dorsey Takes a Sad Departure for Colorado.

Mr. Justice Harlan Will Remain in Washington During the Summer—Kate Chase Sprague.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

IT IS SUED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company having failed to comply with the law regulating annual payments to the sinking fund, the Government some time since instituted a suit against it under the Thurman act. Previously to entering the suit the Railroad Company had declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent upon its capital stock. It was held by the Government that this dividend, as well as the preceding one, had not been returned, as the law in regard to the sinking fund had been ignored. As a matter of fact, the books have shown a deficit of about two millions in the business of the last fiscal year, and that on June 30, 1880, the statement of

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COMPANY

showed an aggregate deficit of over six millions. To test this case the Government brought suit, and the Company gave security against loss to the Government. An important point to be decided in the forthcoming suit is that relating to the payment of interest on the subsidy bonds. The Central Pacific Company has constantly refused to take up on their statement of liabilities the amount due the United States, claiming that this interest is not due until 1904. This amount, which the Government claims is now due by the Central Pacific, and which is stated as a liability by the Commissioner of Railroad Accounts, is

OVER TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

and the Government will insist that provision must be made to secure the United States against loss on account of that liability before dividends can be distributed to stockholders. The questions will all come up whether, as charged by the Commissioner of Railroads, the Central Pacific is diverting business from the subsidized line to the Southern Pacific route, and whether the expenses of operating the leased lines are deducted from the net earnings of the main line, while the receipts from those are not included in the reports made to the Government upon which the net earnings for the sinking fund purposes are computed.

FRENCH CLAIMS

FOR LOSSES DURING THE WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—The French American Claims Commission will decide in a few days a case of great importance to the Government and the French residents in Louisiana. The treaty negotiated in 1880 provides for the consideration of claims of French citizens for losses during the War of the Rebellion. A good many persons who were French citizens during the War have since been naturalized, but had been American citizens ten years before this treaty was made. Gov. Boutwell, for the Government, demurred to claims of this class of citizens, claiming that they did not come within the treaty, and that that instrument provided for the adjudication of claims of persons who were French citizens at the time the treaty was made. A decision is expected next week. The amount of claims by persons of this class is $1,000,000. The claim of the Bishop of New Orleans is made the test case. Lawyers believe that the demurrer of the United States counsel will be sustained.

REFUNDING.

THE 5 PER CENTS NEARLY ALL IN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—There is no doubt of the success of the plan to fund the 5 per cents. To the close of Treasury hours yesterday the bond division had received $309,000,000 for continuance. It is expected that by to-morrow night the entire amount will have been received. The Treasury officials are of opinion that this will be the last operation in bonds for a long time, as it is not expected that Congress will attempt to negotiate a 3 per cent loan. The Democrats will protest and approve of this. The work consequently upon these negotiations is so great that clerks have been refused their usual furloughs, and the Solicitor of the Treasury has been obliged to surrender a great portion of his rooms to the bond officials.

UNSUCCESSFUL.

IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS LEFT WITHOUT ACTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—Following are the more important of the nominations received by the Senate lasts session and left without action, andtherefore expired at final adjournment:

Collectors of Customs—Thomas M. Broadwaters, Vicksburg, Miss.; Edward J. Costello, Natchez, Miss.

Surveyor of Customs—Lucius P. Thompson, Philadelphia.

United States Attorney—George M. Duskin, Northern District of Alabama.

Surveyor General—Orlando H. Brewster, for Louisiana.

Receivers of Public Moneys—John M. Ferland, Detroit, Mich.; James M. Wilkinson, Marquette, Mich.

Supervising Inspectors of Steam-Vessels—George H. Starbuck, Second District; Thomas W. Van Valkenburg, Ninth District.

Postmasters—F. C. Mattes, Bethlehem, Pa.; Judson Spafford, Huntingdon, W. Va.; E. B. Harrison, Fayette, Ark.; William Rule, Knoxville, Tenn.; L. R. Morgan, Pulaski, Tenn.; Thomas H. Prince, Gallatin, Tenn.; Mrs. Julia P. Walfolk, Jackson, Tenn.; Francis M. Hobbs, Ennis, Tex.; W. A. Eliett, Oakville, Tex.; J. B. Williamson, Marshall, Tex.

NOTES.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—Soon after Secretary Windom entered upon his duties his attention was called to the disbursement of the contingent fund of the Treasury, which is under the control of the custodian. It is from this appropriation that carpets, furniture, fuel, and like articles are purchased. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter. The Committee has been in session three weeks. Those who claim to know, say that it has been discovered that the fund has been extravagantly disbursed. It is said that for the Treasury Building alone there has been purchased 20,000 yards of carpet, and that local dealers have been favored without advertisement.

MAHONEISM.

The *Sunday Herald*, a sound Democratic organ, has the following paragraph on Mahone: "It is reported that Mahoneism is spreading rapidly through various parts of the South, the impetus coming from repudiation, which is popular in many sections down there, and the hope of Federal patronage, which seems to operate well where other inducements fail. Private advices from one Southern State, where the honest debt-payers have had a hard struggle with the enemy, go to show that Mahoneism is spreading to some extent.

EX-SENATOR DORSEY

has gone to Colorado to spend the summer on his ranch. He looked poor and discouraged when he left here.

MR. JUSTICE HARLAN,

of the Supreme Court, and his family have decided to remain in Washington during the summer, unless later in the season they may make a flying visit to some of the seaside resorts. The Judge will not have occasion to visit his circuit this year, as he spent most of his last vacation there. He intends to be with his family this season. He is only required to go on his circuit once in two years.

MRS. KATE CHASE SPRAGUE

is busily engaged at her country residence, "Edgewood," writing the life of her father, Chief Justice Chase. It will be dedicated to the friends and admirers of the late Chief Justice.

CROP PROSPECTS.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAIRFIELD, Ia., May 22.—The following are presented as condensations of the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society for the current month:

1. Cattle—Ninety-six counties representing 513 townships, report the number of cattle as 373,354; ninety-six counties from 640 townships report the condition of cattle as 89 per cent.

In the circular, 100 is the standard of comparison. In the computation from the 649 reports, the general average is taken, and the above figures may be regarded as approximately accurate, or that the general average of condition of the cattle is 11 per cent below perfection.

2. Dairy cows. Ninety-five counties representing 379 townships, report the number at 196,861; and the average condition from 526, reporting on same basis as above, at 87 per cent, or 13 per cent below the standard of perfection.

3. Hogs. Ninety-five counties and 508 townships report the number at 1,043,504; from 644 townships the average condition is reported, based on same estimate as above, at 95 per cent.

4. Sheep. Ninety-five counties and 499 townships give the number as 155,434; and the average condition at 95 per cent.

5. Horses. Ninety-six counties and 516 townships give the number as 275,282; and the average condition 98 per cent.

6. Mules. Ninety-six counties and 554 townships report the number 21,346; and 638 townships, based on same figures as above, report the condition at 98 per cent.

7. General condition of farm stock. Two hundred and twenty-five townships report same in good condition; 155 report below average; 5 report above average; 47 report feed scarce; 28 report presence of hog-cholera; 9 report horse distemper; 9 report cattle disease; and 20 report spring pigs all lost.

8. Winter wheat. Two hundred and thirty townships report the number of acres at 76,846; and the average condition 98½ per cent; 25 report none raised; 28 very little attention; 58 wintered well; 127 injured or entirely winterkilled; and 208 report seeding of spring wheat.

9. Wheat in hands. Fifty-seven counties represented by 700 townships, 279,925 bushels.

Below is a statement showing the condition of winter wheat by counties.

Adair, 100; Allamakee, 32; Appanoose, 78; Audubon, 85; Benton, 80; Blackhawk, 66; Boone, 74; Buchanan, 65; Cass, 44; Cedar, 64; Cerro Gordo, 40; Chickasaw, 95; Clarke, 100; Clay, 100; Clayton, 37; Clinton, 44; Crawford, 100; Dallas, 50; Davis, 77; Decatur, 82; Des Moines, 66; Dickinson, 100; Dubuque, 54; Fayette, 45; Fremont, 43; Guthrie, 63; Hamilton, 87; Harrison, 91; Henry, 82; Howard, 70; Ida, 75; Iowa, 20; Jackson, 54; Jasper, 69; Jefferson, 64; Johnson, 59; Jones, 44; Keokuk, 100; Lee, 60; Linn, 71; Louisa, 78; Mahaska, 55; Marion, 67; Marshall, 80; Mills, 89; Mitchell, 47; Monroe, 88; Montgomery, 52; Muscatine, 103; Page, 47; Pocahontas, 90; Polk, 100; Pottawattamie, 100; Poweshiek, 105; Ringgold, 89; Scott, 77; Shelby, 100; Sioux, 100; Story, 80; Tarlor, 51; Van Buren, 60; Wapello, 70; Warren, 51; Washington, 67; Wayne, 84; Winneshiek, 18; Wright, 80.

10. Rye. Forty counties and 314 townships report the average at 56,506; 417 townships give the average condition at 93 per cent.

11. Barley. 10 counties and 10 townships report the acreage 1,010 acres, and average condition 90 per cent.

12. Corn on hand and in cribs. Fifty-five counties and 354 townships show on hand 21,607,011; 53 counties from 122 townships show amount of corn consumed for fuel 330,075 bushels, valued at $48,725.

13. Fruit prospects, 210 townships report prospects good; 78 report poor; 57 report too early to estimate; 12 report little attention to fruit culture; 5 report cherries injured; 27 report peaches injured; 3, blackberries injured; 8 raspberries injured; 3, plums injured, and 2, grapes injured.

14. Meadows. 37 report the condition below average; 289 report them as in good condition; and 25 above the average.

15. Pasture. 14 townships above the average; 72 below the average; 286 as at 100 or in perfect condition. Number of counties reporting 93, and townships 537.

16. Condition of soil. Number of counties reporting 94; townships 575. 1 report it above the average. 191 report it in good condition. 186 say it is wet, or too wet, and 46 say it is below the average.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 22.—Farmers throughout the county are still quite busy with their spring work, and feel greatly encouraged over the advancement they have made since they commenced. Perhaps a later spring than this was scarcely if ever known, and still vegetation was never in a more flourishing condition at this time of the year. Wheat, oats, and rye look splendid, covering the ground very thickly, so that the present indications are quite favorable for an abundant harvest. Corn-planting has been the chief employment among farmers this last week, and a large acreage has been put in. The pasture land and meadows were never better, and cattle are doing well on the new grass. The fruit-crop in some localities is not very promising, while in other sections it will be on a par with previous years. Hurrying the time the farmers are so busy the merchants in the city are allowed to take their ease, but this class are now looking forward to the time when their "agricultural friends" will have a little leisure themselves.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., May 22.—One of the most cheering agricultural sights at this season of the year, and particularly if you paid $1.50 per bushel for your seed potatoes, is to witness the work of the Colorado bug, as he is up and doing at the present time. We cannot tell him, "Go on in your great work and you will be rewarded," but we do say that there is a great opening for anyone seeking employment or of an inventive turn of mind who will give us something either of the liver-pad order or fire-annihilator species which will not only put a stop to the Colorado bug, but the festive chinch-bug. Corn is nearly all planted, and no complaint of Poor stand so far. Oats and flax are doing remarkably well. The ground is getting very dry, and a good rain would help us.

INDIANA.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LAPORTE COUNTY, Ind., May 21.—There are so many statements regarding the wheat prospects that I will inform you of the truth. In this county there will not be five acres of wheat to a hundred sown, and I think that hundreds of LaPorte farmers would testify to this statement.

THE MINNESOTA LOG DRIVE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 22.—A *Tribune* correspondent this afternoon made a tour among the lumbermen and ascertained the following important facts concerning the various drives on the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries: Chasgren's drive from Leach and Lake River, and Terry's drives from Vermilion Lake, were below Kokegema Falls last Thursday. The Lower Prairie River drives, including Clark's first drives from Clearwater, are now in the Mississippi, with Fruith & Terry's. Clark's upper drive from Trout Lake was at Waubauna, and the logs are probably sluiced through into Clearwater by this morning. The Upper Snake River logs are getting along well, and are expected to be in the Mississippi this week. The Split Hand logs are sluicing into the Mississippi and will be in with the rear on Thursday. McKinney's drive on Willow River, with Tidd & Fales' lower drives, and the Moose River logs were expected to run into the Mississippi last night. The Hell Lake logs are in Willow River. Tidd & Fales' middle drive, with Hayward's, are passing over Willow River Rapids. Tidd & Fales' upper drive is above Rice Lake. The Pine River logs are being sluiced into Cross Lake, and the present prospect is that all the Mississippi River logs will be driven out clear, without a stick hung upon the tributary streams.

CANADA.

THE YORKTOWN CELEBRATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 22.—Private information has been received by a gentleman in this city stating that it was the intention of the Yorktown Celebration Committee to address the Marquis of Lorne with a view to obtaining his permission to allow a French-Canadian regiment to take part in the forthcoming celebration of the capitulation of the British at Yorktown. M. Outrey, the French Minister at Washington, when asked whether the French Government would participate in the celebration, said: "Yes, France could not permit the occasion to pass unnoticed. We have been friends to the United States for more than 100 years, and we are proud because the French aided the Americans in their war for independence. In the first place, my Government waited for me to make a recommendation as to what should be done. I, as a matter of course, expressed myself in favor of a participation,—not merely because I thought the courtesy due to the United States, but for the reason that I knew the French people would heartily approve of such a course. One or two vessels and some troops will undoubtedly be sent to the United States, and they will be accompanied by several prominent officials; but I do not wish as yet to make a formal or official announcement. I must wait to obtain official instructions from Paris before I can communicate with the authorities at Washington. I am in daily expectation of receiving orders. The American people, however, can rest assured that the French Government will heartily cooperate. Perhaps we will have more than one or two war vessels in the harbor at Yorktown in October, to fire salutes in honor of the capitulation of Yorktown to the combined forces in 1781. I think the Yorktown centennial will be commemorated by a grand banquet in Paris. Prominent Parisians are already moving in the matter. Although I am the Minister of France at Washington, I am simply giving my opinions as a French citizen who has a high regard for the United States Government and American institutions. I hope to be able to officially communicate with the authorities at Washington before the close of the present month."

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., May 23.—The case of the International Bridge is before the Court of Appeal here. The bridge, as constructed across the Niagara River, only provided for the passage of railway-trains and foot-passengers, and not for carriages, which was provided for by the act; and this suit was instituted to compel the Bridge Company to make such provision. It was also contended that the defendants refused to allow the foot-way to be used by passengers; and also that the bridge itself obstructed the navigation of the river, and was a nuisance. The defense set up at the hearing was, that the action was not brought by the Attorney-General in the interests of the public, but by a private individual. The cause was heard before the Chancellor in June, 1880, and he gave judgment in September, declaring that the public had a right, upon payment of tolls, to cross the bridge on foot; and directed the defendants within six months to construct a fence or guard for the protection of foot-passengers in crossing. From this judgment the defendants appeal, and there is also a cross-appeal by the Attorney-General to provide a carriage-way. The case is one of considerable interest. The Judge, after hearing argument of counsel, reserved judgment.

GENERAL NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, May 22.—Jones and Vanderpool, the alleged Ohio forgers, are going to have another chance to escape,—their counsel having decided to appeal from Judge Mackenzie's decision that they should be extradited.

The plasterers' and bricklayers' laborers have now completely gained their point, and are all at work at $1.50 a day. Labor is so scarce in the city that many jobs are at a stand-still, or have only half the men required employed on them.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 22.—It is proposed to form a new Open Board of Stockbrokers here, the membership to be limited to 200, and the entrance-fee to be $500.

The Temperance Vigilance Committee has engaged thirty-five men to watch bar-rooms on Sundays, to see that they do not sell liquor.

STAR ROUTES.

Investigation by Capt. White of the River Service Between Keokuk and St. Louis—A Change That Will Save a Large Sum of Money—Specimen of the Costly Service Instituted by the Star-Route Gang—Paying $5.55 for Each Letter Delivered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 22.—Within the past week Capt. J. E. White, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service for the Sixth Division, has been making an investigation of the river mail service between Keokuk, Ia., and St. Louis, and it is reported that he will be able to recommend, as the result of his investigation, a change by which the service, which now costs the Government $20,000 a year, may be done for $1,000. This is practically all that is known of Capt. White's work. The details of it will only be made known, of course, by his official report. A representative of THE TRIBUNE, however, has been looking into the matter, and finds an interesting state of facts connected with this route. The cities and towns on the river between Keokuk and St. Louis were almost all served daily by the railway service, several of them receiving two or more mails a day each way. South of Hannibal there were the following places not touched by rail, and all of which are boat-landings: Cincinnati Landing, Asbury, Hastings, and Winneburg, on the Illinois side, and War Eagle, on the Missouri side. Here appeared to be a profitable field for star-route cultivation, and it was taken in hand by parties in the interest of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company, as it is alleged, and service was begun upon it July 1, 1880, as route No. 28,095. On the whole line between the two terminal points named there were twenty-two post-offices, all reached directly by rail except Cincinnati Landing, Asbury, Winneburg, Hastings, and War Eagle. These were formerly served by stage. Asbury, the first of this list south of Cincinnati Landing, had no post-office, but it was soon provided with one. There is one house, and no more, in the place, and the people living in it did not want a post-office of their own, neither did they know anybody in all the neighborhood who did want such a luxury. But the agent—reported to be the agent of the Packet Company—met this by saying that a new office had got to be established, and that Asbury was the place where they (meaning his principals) wanted to have it, and accordingly Asbury got it.

Cincinnati Landing has only two or three houses, and can be readily served by stage from New Canton, a station on the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Road, the distance being just six miles.

On all this line it is not likely that more than 100 letters a week were carried by the service on route No. 28,095. The Post-Office at Quincy never sent mail by that route, neither did Hannibal, and the smaller towns could gain time by holding matter for the trains. Allowing the boats to run nine months in the year, though they could not do so much, and to carry 100 letters a week, which is probably a high estimate, it is costing the Government $5.55 for each letter it delivers by this beautiful route.

As indicated, Cincinnati Landing can be readily served by a drive of an hour and a half, at most, from New Canton, and Winneburg by a drive of about the same length from St. Charles, Mo., while Hastings and Winneburg could be served by a small and separate route, and Asbury could be advantageously discontinued. Thus route No. 28,095 would be wiped out, and the Government would make a clear gain of at least $18,000 a year, and the people be quite as well served as now.

It is alleged that what figures in this matter as the Packet Company was really W. F. Davidson, of the Company, personally, it being privately said that he made the contract between the Government and himself, and not between the Government and the Company; but, so far as the public knows, it was the Packet Company that was concerned.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

BRUTALLY MURDERED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HUDSON, Wis., May 22.—At 3 o'clock this morning Frank Gerrity was brutally assassinated by Theodore Rounce and a man named Shay, about one and a half miles north of this place and between here and Pin Hook Point. The first time Rounce shot at Gerrity he missed him, but the second time the entire charge of shot, about ninety in number, took effect in the face. He lived about one hour, and was evidently not killed for his money, as about $40 was found on his person. He had a woman with him known as "The Big Blonde," who is an inmate of one of the five disreputable houses at Pin Hook Point, above Hudson. This place is one of the worst in the State, and one of the places, kept by a woman known as "Mother" Cooper, is a regular roost for murderers and thieves. Gerrity was a peddler of tinware, and left St. Paul only yesterday. The greatest excitement prevails in this place, and there is considerable talk of lynching the guilty parties, as Gerrity was always a very quiet and peaceable fellow, and who was shot in cold blood because he was taking the girl away from "Mother" Cooper's ranch. Rounce was heard to say it the gun had three barrels instead of two he would have killed the girl also for leaving the house with Gerrity.

DELIBERATE MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 22.—A special gives the following particulars of a tragedy in Grant County yesterday: A cold-blooded murder was perpetrated in the village of Rockville. An old man aged 65 years named Rice started for Potosi with his team, accompanied by his son, a mere lad. They had to drive through a timbered lot on the line of an old and little used road laid out on land owned by a family named Gammon. A son of the latter had felled several trees across the road to prevent travel, and had warned Rice repeatedly not to go that way over his land; but the old man persisted, and was killed. Young Gammon, at the distance of forty feet, took deliberate aim with a six-inch revolver, resting it against a tree, and fired two shots in quick succession. One ball went through Rice's heart, the other against the third rib. Death was of course instantaneous. Young Gammon is 23 years of age. He was arrested soon afterward and lodged in jail at Potosi. He is indifferent about the tragedy, and says he acted in self-defense.

WOULD-BE TRAIN-WRECKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., May 22.—A bold attempt was made yesterday to wreck the 10:30 a. m. passenger train going east on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway between Minnesota Junction and Horicon. A rail had been placed on the track rail lengthwise, and stones and other obstructions thrown on the ties. The engineer fortunately saw the danger in time to lessen speed, and the train was stopped just as the forward trucks of the engine struck the obstruction. When the train came to a stop, two boys were seen running across the fields, and chase was given them by Conductor Castle and his train men. The boys were fired at and soon came to a halt, fearing bodily injury if they persisted in further flight. They proved to be two brothers living in the vicinity, aged respectively 13 and 15 years. The culprits were taken to Horicon for safe-keeping and will be examined on charge of railroad wrecking.

ARREST OF A DETECTIVE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., May 22.—James H. Henry, claiming to be a Westenshire detective, was arrested to-night for stealing a bell-punch from the Highland Street Railway, and was afterwards released on bail. Henry claims that he is employed by some Western railroads to look up infringements on punches, and claims that the Chesterman punch is not an original patent. He has been for several days trying to get possession of one, and has offered as high as $80 for one. He tried to get in the employ of the Company, and everything else failing, he stole one.

BLOWN UP BY A BOMB.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—A dispatch from Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, says that last night the only liquor saloon in that town was blown to atoms by a large bomb. There was no one in the building at the time. Lompac is a temperance colony, and this the is the second saloon destroyed by gunpowder there.

AN ALLEGED ABORTIONIST.

BOSTON, May 22.—Mary Chandler aged 19, died yesterday from the effects of an abortion, alleged to have been performed by Dr. B. F. Green. Green was arrested, also Herbert Davis, who took the girl to Green's office. All parties are respectably connected. The Doctor some years ago was a minister of the Maine Methodist Conference.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 22.—To-night during a saloon row near Bay View, Julius Winkle nearly split Robert Draeger's head open with a hatchet. Afterwards Draeger's friends beat Winkle and left him for dead. The principals are under arrest.

NOT AS SERIOUS AS REPORTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 22.—Robert Winings, the young man shot by Campbell, of Michigan City, on Friday, has been brought to this city. He has three wounds, but they are not regarded as serious as first reported.

AN EX-POSTMASTER IN TROUBLE.

HOULTON, Me., May 22.—Ex-Postmaster Boyd was arrested last night for robbing the Post-Office of money letters.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., May 22.—The latest information from the Convent of the Ursulines is that Archbishop Purcell is sinking less rapidly than it was feared he would, and, though his death may occur at almost any hour, it is not now expected for some days to come. The event is now being again arranged for. The weather is favorable for the sinking Prelate, and a fortnight of life may be still in store for him. Bishop Elder, the Coadjutor of the Archbishop, with the right of succession, will return to the convent, which is sixty miles distant, on Tuesday.

OBITUARY.

REV. FRED SCHIMMELPFENNIG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 22.—Last evening the Coroner was called upon to hold an inquest on the body of the Rev. Fred Schimmelpfennig, for some years pastor of the German M. E. Church of Lafayette. A year ago Mr. S., while conversing with his Sabbath school class, was rendered speechless and almost helpless by paralysis, and since that time has been unable to attend to his pulpit duties. He had partially recovered his speech, and was in the habit of frequenting the Wabash River, a few miles from the city, where he was wont to fish. He was there Saturday, and in the evening was found dead on the bank,—having experienced another stroke of paralysis. He was much respected; aged about three score, and had a family of nine children.

HENRY R. YEAKLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 22.—Henry R. Yeakle died this morning of quick consumption at the home of his parents in this city, where he was born April 1, 1845, and where he passed the greater part of his life. During the War Mr. Yeakle was a clerk in the United States Pay Department here under Colonels Montgomery, Pomeroy, and Bridgeman, and was stationed with the latter at Louisville, Indianapolis, and Santa Fé. He was afterwards Chief Clerk of the Joliet Penitentiary, while Elmer Washburn was Warden, and was W. D. Richardson's Superintendent at that place during the construction of the new State House. He married Hannah M. Lamb, of this city in 1868, and leaves one daughter to mourn his loss. During the past two years Mr. Yeakle has resided in Chicago.

MISS ELLA RUTZ.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIED, Ill., May 22.—Miss

CONKLING.

Conference of His Friends in New York City Yesterday.

It Is Decided that He Shall Make a Fight for Re-election.

Belief of the Bulldozers that Both Conkling and Platt Can Be Returned.

Conkling Will Go Back Only as the Bitter Enemy of the Administration.

Democrats in Washington Hold a Conference on the Situation in New York.

Statement that Conkling Stands Ready to Join Hands with the Democrats.

Henry Ward Beecher Believes He Will Be Defeated as a Candidate for Re-election.

AT NEW YORK.

A CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The conference of the followers of Mr. Conkling, which was arranged under his instructions before he left Washington, was held this afternoon at the house of Vice-President Arthur. Conkling and Platt left the Fifth Avenue Hotel early and went directly to the Vice-President's house. Soon after the various lieutenants on whom Mr. Conkling depends to do his bidding began to gather at the same place. Only a chosen few were really engaged in the conference, but many others called to hear what work had been laid out for them and to offer advice. Among those who were present in the Vice-President's house during the afternoon were

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS,

in addition to Gen. Arthur and the ex-Senators: Police Commissioner French, ex-Insurance Superintendent John F. Smythe, United States Marshal Payne, Attorney-General Hamilton Ward, Assemblyman Carpenter, A. B. Johnston of Utica, Michael Cregan, John J. O'Brien, Jacob M. Patterson, State Senators Strahan and Halbert, Thomas Murphy, Fire Commissioner Van Cott, and Bernard Biglin. Speaker Sharpe, Collector Gould of Buffalo, and a large number of others from out of the city were seen in town Saturday night and to-day. They called upon Senator Conkling, and it is supposed they were at the conference; but, owing to the precautions taken to prevent the details from being known, exact information on this point could not be obtained.

Mr. Conkling was assured by Messrs. Smythe, Biglin, Cregan, Murphy, and other stalwart leaders that he could be elected without difficulty. Nevertheless

HE "CONSENTED" TO GO TO ALBANY

in company with Mr. Platt and make a personal canvass. The plans were carefully laid by which it is hoped to force the Administration Republicans into a caucus at Albany, and thus secure the nomination of Conkling and Platt. Many telegrams were sent to all parts of the State, urging immediate and vigorous action on the part of the Conkling followers to influence members of the Legislature. The machine will be worked to its utmost capacity, and, although it is felt to be somewhat out of joint, the leaders think that by a generous lubrication it may be made to carry them through the present difficulty. A great deal of dependence is placed upon the personal efforts of Mr. Conkling. His presence in Albany and his own solicitation of votes, his friends believe, will offset the influence of public opinion upon members of the Legislature who were

ELECTED BY MACHINE INFLUENCE.

Telegrams were shown from Richard Crowley, of Lockport; James O. Warren, of Buffalo; John C. Knox, of Auburn, and a large number of other followers of Conkling, promising to give what assistance they could in the canvass.

There will be a very large gathering of these men in Albany to stiffen up the backbones of members of the Legislature who fear the day of reckoning next November in case they vote to return the two Senators for the purpose of fighting a Republican Administration. The attitude of the Senators toward the Administration at Washington was one of the points discussed. It was agreed that this should be kept out of the controversy as much as possible. Mr. Conkling will not agree to support the Administration," said one of those present, "but

HE DOES NOT THINK IT WISE

under the present circumstances to assume a public attitude of hostility to it."

There was some comment that no word was received from Postmaster-General James, and that he had declined to take part in the consultations going on in the city in the last two days. It was also remembered that Gov. Cornell did not accept an invitation to be present. A number of other prominent persons who were expected did not come or send any word. The gathering seemed confined wholly to officeholders and ex-officeholders who owe their political existence to the fact of their being subservient followers of Mr. Conkling.

A gentleman who was authorized to speak for Mr. Platt said this evening: "Mr. Platt was present with Senator Conkling as an invited guest at the Vice-President's house. They met there a number of friends representing various parts of the State, and these, with telegrams and letters, gave

ASSURANCES OF SUPPORT

from every district in the State."

"Support for what? asked the reporter.

"Support for the ex-Senators in their canvass for reélection at Albany. They have decided to make a vigorous fight, and, if necessary, will themselves go to Albany for that purpose. They will wait first to hear the result of the preliminary canvass that will begin to-morrow night. The Senators both think they will be reélected and fully vindicated in their resentment at the insults put upon them by the President."

"We expected it from the first," said a State Senator; "but neither one can be elected. We have fifty-two names of Republican members of the Legislature signed to a paper that pledges them not to go into any caucus before which Mr. Conkling or Mr. Platt will be candidates. There are many who will follow the same course, but who do not care to sign a pledge.

THE SENTIMENT OF THE TRUE REPUBLICANS

of the State is unanimously against Conkling and Platt. Members of the Legislature who were elected as machine-men will hesitate before committing political suicide by voting for Conkling and Platt; and then, too, what a vindication of Mr. Conkling. He is obliged to descend to all the devices of the wire-pulling politicians to bolster up his candidacy. He even will go to Albany with his Man Friday, otherwise Platt, to solicit votes. Assuming that he should be reélected, what kind of a vindication would that be? But I am certain that neither of them can be returned. There are many, and plenty of them, who can be elected that will represent the State properly, but Conkling and Platt never, even with the assistance of the Democrats, which I understand Mr. Conkling is now seeking."

THEY WILL STRIVE FOR RE-ELECTION.

By the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The question of the intentions of ex-Senators Conkling and Platt in regard to endeavoring to induce the Legislature to return them to the seats in the United States Senate which they voluntarily relinquished a week ago was definitly settled to-day. The two gentlemen began an active campaign in Albany to-day for the office and a vindication. Conkling was consulting with friends informally until a very late hour this morning. It was well on toward sunrise when the distinguished ex-Senator sought repose, and, when he did so, his plans for the campaign on which he is about to enter in behalf of himself and Platt were thoroughly matured. At 1 o'clock this morning Conkling and Platt entered a coupé and were driven to the residence of Vice-President Arthur. Here

THEY WERE MET BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT,

Assemblyman Carpenter, Speaker Sharp of the Assembly, Police Commissioner French, Charles Denning and Arthur B. Johnson of Utica, John F. Smyth of Albany, ex-United States Marshal Louis F. Payne of New York and Columbia county, and Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, and the anxiously expected conference was held. This conference was suggested and arranged by the Governor. He promised to be present himself and personally urge Conkling to again become a candidate, and he was expected on the 11 o'clock train from Albany but he failed to appear and the conference proceeded without him.

One of the gentlemen present however, assured a reporter that Gov. Cornell was heartily in favor of the proceedings, and they were taken with full knowledge

HE WOULD ENDORSE THEM IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Conkling announced that personally he preferred to retire to private life to again entering upon the duties of Senator. He had served his State in the Senate to the best of his ability for many years, and he was ready now to step down and allow some other man to take his place. But, notwithstanding his personal feelings in the matter, he felt it was due his friends to take their advice in a question of so great importance, and he was ready to sacrifice his personal feelings to their demands. He wanted it distinctly understood, however, that, in case of his again becoming a candidate for the Senate, Mr. Platt must be united with him. He will be a party to no arrangement by which he should be returned to the Senate and Platt be sacrificed. The cause of the two was identical with his own, and the two must stand or fall together. He would countenance no combination which should send to Washington as his colleague any other man than the one who acted with him in demanding that

THE STATE SHOULD BE RESPECTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

In the discussion which followed it was held that to allow another at this juncture to step into Conkling's position would be to endanger the safety of the Republican party in this State, that it would endanger its safety. The question of the differences which had arisen between the Administration and Conkling was commented on at great length. It was argued that it was the President who grabbed at patronage in the case of the Collectorship of this port. He removed Collector Merritt against the protest of 7,000 merchants of the city, and for no other reason than to reward a political friend, and it is because Conkling objected to this act and advised the President against it, that he was accused of trying to steal patronage. The drift of the argument here brought the ex-Senator to the front for a moment. Pointing to the hat of one of the gentlemen lying on a table, he said:

"Suppose a man should come in here and attempted to take that hat, and one of you gentlemen should say, 'don't do that, the hat is not yours,' and

A SQUABBLE SHOULD ARISE,

and then suppose the man who was trying to take it should accuse the man who was endeavoring to prevent him of being a thief, and assert that he was the man who was doing the wrong. That is exactly my case. I rest my case to this of my trouble with the President. I have not tried to steal the Collectorship. I have tried to keep it in the hands of a man who has a right to it until his term expires; but I am the man accused of being the thief. I am accused of grabbing for patronage. I have simply tried to prevent others from succeeding in a grab for patronage."

It was the opinion of Vice-President Arthur and all the gentlemen present that both Conkling and Platt should go to Albany at once and personally engage in the contest before the Legislature. This scheme was somewhat distasteful to Mr. Conkling. He said:

"OF COURSE I AM IN THE HANDS OF MY FRIENDS

now, and I feel bound to defer to their wishes; but I do not like the idea of going to Albany on this mission. However, it shall be as you decide."

A very careful canvass of the members of both Houses of the Legislature was made during the conference, and the result was that the gentlemen came to the unanimous conclusion that both Conkling and Platt could be elected. Platt announced that he had received letters from a great number of members pledging their votes to him, and Conkling has received assurance from many more, some of whom are claimed to be pledged against him by "hair-breeds." It was urged, too, that Republicans, and especially Administration Republicans, cannot afford to bolt the caucus, and the election will undoubtedly be determined in caucus. The conference ended about 6 o'clock, and

CONKLING AND PLATT

went directly to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Vice-President Arthur and John F. Smyth went to dinner at the St. James as the guests of Senator John P. Jones; and Speaker Sharp, Assemblyman Carpenter, and Marshal Payn started for Albany to begin the campaign for the reélection of ex-Senators Conkling and Platt.

Senator Conkling, in answer to inquiries of a friend, said he was in the hands of his friends and would do what they thought best. He did not think this State approved the course of the men who proved traitors to Gen. Grant at Chicago, and the State would show that its Senators did right in protesting against rewarding them. Notwithstanding the

CONFIDENT TALK OF CONKLING MEN

last night, they were all willing to admit that a hard fight would have to be made at Albany. By the extraordinary precautions they have taken to prevent the disclosure of the plans, they admitted that any "vindication" Conkling should receive would not be of much benefit to him. The previous talk of Conkling's resigning to practice law was never so much as referred to. The $50,000 offers were not mentioned. It was not a question any longer as to the candidacy of the Senators, but could they be elected? A number of Administration Republicans were about the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, but they were not in the least cast down by the announcement of the candidacy of the ex-Senators. Anti-Conkling men claim that fifty-two Republicans in the Legislature are pledged against the ex-Senators.

AT WASHINGTON.

WHAT CONKLING THINKS AND WHAT HE HAS SAID.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—The *Capitol* claims to know from a gentleman who was present at a conference between Conkling and a few of his personal friends here just before his resignation the following facts: Conkling does not desire reélection. He abandoned Presidential aspirations at Cincinnati in 1876. He is tired of the Senate, and needs a larger income. He has made loans of money to many persons as gratuities, and his income is inadequate to his needs. He had intended to resign prior to 1879, but he became interested in the Grant campaign, and came to the Senate to keep his hold on politics for Grant. He was greatly disappointed in the failure of Grant at Chicago.

HE DISTRUSTED GARFIELD

as a political manager. He was apathetic in the early part of the campaign until forced into it by consideration for Arthur and his friends. He was greatly disappointed in having had no voice in the Cabinet. He was overwhelmed when Robertson was nominated. He was surprised beyond measure when the Republican Senators abandoned him and declined even to allow of a truce until next winter. Finally, this friend of Conkling's says: "The gentlemen who were in conference with him with one accord endeavored to dissuade him. Conkling listened to all that his friends had to say, and then replied that his decision was unalterable; that

HE SHOULD RESIGN HIS SEAT IN THE SENATE;

that if New York was now, as she had been on the 4th of March, an Administration State, having an Administration Legislature, she ought to be represented in the Senate by Administration Senators, which, after what had occurred, he could never be. He could not and would not sit as a Republican in a Republican Senate, to be hated and punished by a Republican Administration. He did not care to be in public life for the sake of its honors under such circumstances, and all his friends knew well enough that what people called its 'emoluments' were

MORE OF A DAMAGE TO HIM THAN OTHERWISE,

since they constrained him to spend for $5,000 a year time in which he could earn $50,000 in the practice of his profession. He declared that he would not turn his hand to be reélected. If the Legislature of New York should reélect, it must do so with the distinct understanding that he would stand for all time right up where he stood now with reference to this Administration. He would make no pledge, confess no faith; he would not even want to know which party the men who should vote for him might belong to. He would accept no Senatorial trust from the State of New York except as a representative of the State itself. He has done with parties and Administrations."

THE NEW YORK SITUATION.

The following statement relative to the New York situation is made by a gentleman who claims to know the facts: A secret conference of prominent Democrats, with Speaker Randall at the head, was held last night, at which the political situation in New York was carefully considered. These gentlemen realize that the peculiar position in which the Republican party has been placed by the action of the New York Senators affords an opportunity to the Democratic party of the utmost importance in that State. They have decided to recommend to the Democratic members of the New York Legislature not to enter into any coalition with either of the Republican factions that will enable them to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Conkling and Platt. They believe that, if the election is postponed for the new Legislature, with the disaffection that exists there is every chance of securing one and probably both of the Senators. Enough has leaked out of this conference to show that it was partly suggested by Mr. Tilden, who promises to take an active part in the coming election by furnishing the sinews of war, looking forward to securing one of the Senatorial prizes for himself. It was stated by one of the members of the conference that Conkling, in the event of his failure of reélection or that of any of his friends, was ready to join forces with the Democrats to enable them to elect one or both of the Senators.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

HE THINKS THE PRESIDENT IS ALL RIGHT AND CONKLING ALL WRONG.

A TRIBUNE reporter met the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at the Grand Pacific last evening, and asked him what he thought of the Garfield-Conkling controversy.

"I think the President is right," said he, "and Conkling wrong, and that he has suffered himself to be so far misled by representations that he wholly miscalculated the temper and tone of the people of New York; that, if the matter could be brought to popular vote to-day, there would be an overwhelming majority against him. But I think, beyond that, this whole grinding collision and uproar and row—this perversion of the duties of the Senate for two or three months—was one of the most revolutionary for the American people, considered in regard to Civil-Service reform. For, although the President had a duty to perform, and the Senate had a corresponding duty, in both instances it was an action founded on the disposition of spoils."

"Do you think Mr. Conkling will be reelected?"

"I think not."

A STRAW.

IT SHOWS THAT THE WIND BLOWS IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

CARMEL, N. Y., May 22.—At a Republican meeting last night a resolution was adopted indorsing the course of President Garfield in relation to the nomination of Senator Robertson for Collector at New York.

CORN.

Imports from the United States Into Sweden.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—Consul Eifwing writes from Stockholm to the State Department the following interesting and valuable statement relative to the use of American Indian-corn in that country:

Among the articles imported last year from the United States to Sweden, maize, or Indian-corn, occupies a prominent place. Not much has before been used in this country, and I believe it has chiefly come from Hungary, or been bought in English ports. It has heretofore been used almost exclusively in the distilleries, but now they have also begun to use it as food for cattle; the largest part of the corn imported last year was so used. A few enterprising bakers even tried it, mainly mixing it with wheat flour for bread. From the beginning of this year a duty of 1.5 ore a kilogram has been fixed, mainly, according to a statement in the discussion of the bill, to keep up the price of potatoes; and that, taken together with the greater use of it, may be taken as the reason for importing it now on so large a scale. If the duty will remain is another ching. At the Diet, just begun, a bill for removing the duty has been presented, and the majority which determined it was very small. The present ministry is now not prohibitory, and the import will continue, although, during the present year, it will probably not be so large as in the last. I understand that the importers have not sold all they took in. The expected duty forced the import somewhat, but there is no question that maize has not a permanent foothold in the country now.

I give here a table of the direct imports to this country and the ports to which they have been carried:

	Bushels.
Stockholm	886,815
Nykjöping	34,462
Norrkjöping	30,539
Carlskrona	44,574
Carlshamn	11,478
Christianstad	17,593
Ystad	168,078
Malmo	155,817
Heisingborg	26,820
Gottenburg	110,212
Uddwalla	21,546
Total	1,041,463

But as the total import amounted to 1,567,107 bushels, it may be taken for granted that at least three-fourths, if not all, of the remaining 526,644 bushels were taken from the United States. It came here from English, German, and Danish ports.

Of wheat, 286,822 bushels were imported to Sweden; of which 44,932 bushels were taken direct from the United States to Stockholm. Prominent business-men think that more wheat will this year be imported direct from the United States.

THE SUNDAY "TRIBUNE."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 23.—For the first time in the history of the city THE CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE reached Bloomington the same day as published, being brought upon the new Sunday train on the Chicago & Alton, reaching here at 6:30. The full edition of the revised Testament was perused with much interest.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Arrived, the City of Berlin and City of Paris, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, May 23.—Arrived, the Sumatra, from Liverpool.

LONDON, May 23.—The France and Lessing, from New York, have arrived out.

FARTHER POINT, May 22.—Arrived, the Moravian Star, from Liverpool.

WHAT THEY THINK IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—In most of the Protestant churches to-day the clergymen referred to the revised New Testament. Their views were in most cases strongly in favor of it as a valuable work which would throw light upon many doubtful matters. In one or two instances the work was condemned.

COL. SCOTT'S FUNERAL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Col. Scott's funeral takes place Tuesday, at 5 p. m.

An Adventure with Burglars.

Lowell (Mass.) Courier.

About 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, while Joseph Smith and his wife, of Reading, were at supper, Mrs. Smith answered a knock at the door. A man entered, went into the dining-room, and, on being asked what he wanted, knocked Mr. Smith down. His wife came to the rescue, and they soon had the burglar securely bound. While Mrs. Smith was gone for an officer there was another rap at the door. Mr. Smith answered it, and another man entered. He released his companion and bound Mr. Smith. They ransacked the house, and took $15 in money and $30 worth of jewelry. Before Mrs. Smith returned the policeman arrived, and began to club Mr. Smith, thinking he was the burglar. When Mrs. Smith returned she explained the situation, and the policeman retired. The burglars were gone.

HENNEPIN CANAL.

Water Communication Between the Lakes and the Mississippi.

A Concise History of the Projects to Effect Such Communication.

Action as to the Work of Congress and Other Branches of the Government.

Facts and Figures Showing the Great Importance and National Character of the Enterprise.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—As the Davenport Convention, called to urge upon the country the necessity for water-communication between the Mississippi River and the East, is shortly to convene, I have prepared for THE TRIBUNE a concise history of the project, and the past action of the Congress and other branches of the Government as to the work proposed, which, in economy and beneficial results, promises greater advantages than any other route suggested. If, as the Senators and Representatives a dozen years ago urged, the Great Northwest then demanded this improvement, how much more is it demanded to-day? A water-communication such as the Hennepin Canal is, in an emphatic sense,

A NATIONAL WORK,

but as it is usual in such matters to lay stress upon those localities supposed to be immediately interested or to have a local advantage, it will be well, in the beginning, to give all the prominence properly due to this part of the subject. And, to do this, only those States and Territories will be included which by water can make direct use of the Hennepin Canal. It happens, however, that these States and Territories compose the great grain-producing territory of the country:

	Population in 1880.	*Acreage.*
Illinois	3,078,769	35,465,093
Missouri	2,164,804	41,824,000
Iowa	1,624,620	35,228,800
Wisconsin	1,315,480	34,511,360
Minnesota	780,906	53,459,840
Kansas	995,966	51,770,240
Nebraska	452,435	48,636,800
Dakota	135,180	96,596,480
Montana	39,157	92,616,644
Total	10,587,315	489,510,253

In population these States and Territories hold over one-fifth of the entire people; and in the number of acres the same ratio exists as to the entire country. When the question of revenue paid to the Government is considered,

EVEN A BETTER PRESENTATION IS MADE,

as the total amount collected in the States and Territories named exceeds $33,000,000, as against a total collection of $124,000,000. Of course these comparisons are made upon the basis of the returns for 1880.

As already stated, only such territory has been included in this computation as is directly connected by water with the projected canal from the Mississippi River to the Illinois River. That the whole Western country, and the East as well, would be benefited by such a construction, has been so often and so fully proven as to obviate the necessity for any argument in this article, which is intended to be purely descriptive.

The idea that the necessities of the country required deep-water communication from the southern part of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, is no novel conception.

Very soon after Illinois became a State, steps were taken to secure the construction of a canal "between the navigable waters of the Illinois River and Lake Michigan"; and as early as 1822 Congress authorized the State "to survey and mark through the public lands of the United States the route of the canal connecting the Illinois River with the southern bend of Lake Michigan"; and ninety feet on each side of said canal was reserved from sale for canal purposes.

This reserve was doubtless made mainly for the purpose of

FUTURE ENLARGEMENT,

as it was not to be supposed that the State, in its infancy, would make an improvement of sufficient capacity to meet the wants of the country when its resources should be developed.

A Board of Commissioners was appointed to survey the canal-route, estimate the cost of the work, and report the same to the Legislature.

In 1825 five plans and estimates were submitted, the estimates varying from $639,000 to $716,000.

In 1827 Congress granted to the State of Illinois every alternate section of land within five miles of the contemplated canal, on each side,—the grant amounting to about 284,000 acres.

Subsequently, in 1830, the line of the proposed canal was surveyed, under the direction of the War Department. This was followed by surveys, under State authority, in 1833 and 1836; and in the last-named year an estimate and detailed plan were adopted for a canal from Chicago to La Salle, on the Illinois River. The length was very nearly 100 miles; width, sixty feet in earth and forty-eight feet in rock, with a depth of six feet of water.

This plan was known as

THE "DEEP CUT,"

—its summit level being supplied from Lake Michigan by a cut through the low ridge which divides the lake from the Illinois.

Upon this plan work was carried on until 1841, when further operations were suspended from want of adequate means.

In 1842 an additional grant of lands, amounting to over 3,000 acres, was made by the United States.

Three years later an arrangement was effected between the State and her canal creditors, by which the further sum of $1,600,000 was advanced by the bondholders, and work was resumed under the direction of the Canal Trustees, who held the canal in trust to pay off the existing debts. This sum being inadequate for the completion of the "deep cut" plan, it was abandoned, and a system of supply by machinery for elevation of water at Chicago, and by feeders, was adopted.

The year 1848 saw the Illinois & Michigan Canal complete and in operation, at a total cost of about $6,500,000.

In 1854 an additional grant of 32,000 acres was made by Congress, to supply omissions in the selections made under the original grant of 1827.

It will be seen that Congress has by successive acts, through a long series of years, recognized the importance of this canal.

The engineer who made the survey of 1836, which supplied accurate data, was Mr. William Gooding; and he estimated the cost at $8,654,000 for a canal sixty feet wide at surface, thirty-six feet at bottom in earth-excavation and forty-eight feet in rock, and six feet deep. The change in the plan of the summit division caused

THE REJECTION OF THE "DEEP CUT,"

and consequently reduced the cost to the figures already stated.

"The present Illinois & Michigan Canal was constructed upon the supposition, based on the then existing state of facts, that the Illinois River, from La Salle to its mouth, was a permanently navigable stream; and that, by its construction, cheap and reliable navigation for craft fitted to the depth of water in this canal (six feet) could be opened from Chicago to the Mississippi during the usual season.

"Whatever may have been the character of the Illinois in this respect when the original surveys were made, experience has demonstrated that, during most of the season of navigation on the canal, the Illinois River is too low to be used as a channel of commerce for canal boats; and thus the extension of this commerce by that river to the Mississippi becomes practically a failure.

"It is probable that this river, like most of our Western streams, which formerly derived their supplies of water readily from the soil and fissured prairies, has been largely affected by the immense development of cultivation, absorbing in plowed lands a large portion of the waters which formerly ran off from the uncultivated and unbroken country.

"Be the cause what it may, the fact exists: and the present canal, instead of being a great thoroughfare, really passing to and fro the reciprocal commerce of the Lakes and the Mississippi, is ordinarily a mere local convenience, serving but little more than the belt of country through which it passes.

"But not only has the Illinois River in its natural condition proven a failure as a commercial highway, but the country has

OUTGROWN THE CAPACITY OF THE CANAL PROPER.

The prodigious growth of the country naturally interested in this improvement, and the wonderful development of the science of engineering, have led the public mind to demand better channels of internal commerce. And thus, for more than ten years past, the project of a steamboat-canal has occupied the attention of well-informed men in all parts of the Nation, and the subject has been laid before Congress by proceedings of conventions, by memorials from Boards of Trade and other mercantile bodies, by laws proposed by reports of their own committees, and by speeches and addresses of public men.

"The concurrent testimony from all these sources, verified by the scientific reports of the most able engineers, civil and military, of the country, has demonstrated that the work is practicable and within reasonable limits of expenditure, and is demanded by the highest considerations of National development and security."

It was not, however, until the exigencies of war forced consideration that anything was ever contemplated relative to the enlargement of the work just followed concisely in its history. Then the exposure of our entire lake-front stirred up the Congressmen, and a proposition was brought forward in 1862 for the construction of a ship-canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, of sufficient capacity to float the naval vessels then in the Mississippi River. This fleet, comprising over 100 vessels,—more than the entire navy at the outbreak of the War,—did not draw over seven feet of water, and could have been readily transported to the lakes in time of need, with the increased water-facilities suggested.

In 1863, at the meeting of Congress, the resolutions passed by the National Canal Convention, held in Chicago, were presented to Congress and supported by the Hon. Owen Lovejoy; and, in the ensuing month, the Hon. I. N. Arnold introduced a bill for the building of the canal. March 10 Mr. Arnold reported the bill from the Committee on Canals, with the recommendation that it be passed.

It should be stated here that

PRESIDENT LINCOLN GAVE HIS INFLUENCE

toward the passage of the measure, and, with the spirit of prophecy, declared that "This great work will ere long force its own way." The most persistent opponent of the measure, though, was the "Old Commoner," Thaddeus Stevens; and through his influence it was finally temporarily defeated, on the ground that the financial embarrassments of the Government precluded the expenditure of such a large sum of money for internal improvements, even as a "war measure." Before the defeat, however, the Hon. Jesse O. Norton, of Illinois, in a speech, March 10, 1863, said:

"I may be allowed to say that it is the great measure which my people have most at heart. It is the great measure of my State. It is one in which men of all parties agree in all sections of the State,"

This bill only asked the Government to issue bonds to the amount of $13,000,000,—it being provided that the State of Illinois should bear any additional expense.

April 1 the motion to postpone until the next session, made by Mr. Dawes, now Senator from Massachusetts, came up, and the Hon. I. N. Arnold said in debate:

"Sir, there is not an acre of land west of Lake Michigan, and in all the Valley of the Mississippi, which would not be enhanced in value by the passage of this bill. While the construction of this proposed work would have raised the price of every bushel of wheat and corn to the Western farmer, it would have reduced the price of every loaf of bread consumed at the East. It would have saved more than its cost in the expenses of transportation in a single year. It is most emphatically a

COMMERCIAL, MILITARY, AND POLITICAL NECESSITY.

It is temporarily deferred in consequence of great financial difficulty and pressure,—not abandoned."

It was not until February, 1865, that the postponed bill came up in the House as unfinished business; and then, owing to the financial difficulties of the Government, Mr. Arnold brought forward an amendment which proposed, briefly, that the United States loan bonds in the sum of $5,000,000 to the State of Illinois to carry on the work. This was subsequently amended at the suggestion of Mr. Allison, present Senator from Iowa, by including the canal at the Des Moines Rapids; and on Feb. 2 the bill was passed by the House.

In the Senate, Henry Wilson reported the bill from the Military Committee, Feb. 22, neither favorably nor adversely; but he offered a substitute authorizing further surveys to be made. Senator Trumbull antagonized this on the ground that complete surveys had already been made, both by the State and General Government. But Wilson pleaded the financial weakness of the country, saying, however:

"I am in favor of finishing the improvement; and I believe that, if it were completed to-day at the cost at which it was estimated, it would add tens and hundreds of millions of dollars to the wealth of the country."

Trumbull was compelled to yield, and, although the substitute passed the Senate, it failed in the House.

It was again brought forward in the next Congress, this time by the Hon. Ebon C. Ingersoll. Speaking of this work in conjunction with the Niagara Ship-Canal, he said:

"Complete these two great works, and you will have done more to

AGGRANDIZE THE REPUBLIC

than by anything you have ever done, except it be the crushing out of the Rebellion."

Nothing was done, however, and the prospect failed to secure any decisive action until March 2, 1867, when a Commission was ordered to prepare "plans and estimates for a system of navigation, by way of the Illinois River, between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, adapted to military, naval, and commercial purposes." This Commission, composed of Gen. J. H. Wilson and Mr. William Gooding, reported the same year as follows:

"In carrying out the instructions of the Engineer Department, we have steadily kept in view the following considerations:

"1. The selection of the best route for the purpose proposed.

"2. The capacity which should be given to the improvement, so as to adapt it most fully to the requirements as indicated in the orders of the War Department.

"3. The accomplishment of the object with the least possible cost consistent with the magnitude and permanency of the improvement, and in such order as to secure the greatest advantage to the commerce and navigation of the country."

The Commission dealt more particularly with a through line of water-communication by means of the Illinois River, but had this to say of

THE HENNEPIN CANAL:

"A most important branch-line to this great improvement was surveyed by Col. Hudnutt, of Chicago, in 1866. He reports that a canal can be built, of dimensions somewhat larger than the Illinois & Michigan Canal, from Rock Island, on the Mississippi, to the vicinity of Hennepin, on the Illinois, a distance of sixty-four miles, with a navigation feeder from the Rock River, at Dixon, of thirty-eight miles in length; and that this work can be built for about $4,500,000. I consider Col. Hudnutt's estimate sufficiently high; and would recommend, if the branch be adopted, that the size of the work be increased, so as to correspond with that recommended for the Rock River improvement in Gen. Wilson's report of 1866,—the branch in question being also an important branch of the latter work. The size recommended by Col. Hudnutt is, for the locks, 150 feet long by twenty-one feet wide and six feet deep, with a proportionate canal-prism. The Rock River lock is 200 feet long by thirty feet wide and seven feet deep.

"A final location of this work and economical construction might decide that the enlarged size recommended here would not exceed $6,000,000 in cost, and would probably fall short of it. And it would be a decided advantage to have this great branch-line constructed so as to coincide with at least one of its parent stems.

"Its coincidence with the Rock River improvement would raise it to a capacity embracing a very large proportion of the boats on the Upper Mississippi, and to a register of at least 500 tons."

Beyond this report matters remained unchanged until the attention of Congress was again called to the Hennepin Canal itself in 1870; and, as a result, a thorough examination and survey of the route was made, under the direction of Gen. J. M. Macomb, by Mr. Jerorham P. Low, Jr., civil engineer. This examination was particularly intended to develop the practicability of a ship-canal; and it was pronounced, in this final and exhaustive survey, easy of accomplishment.

The estimates were for a ship-canal of

THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS:

Prism, 100 feet at surface, 132 feet at bottom, and seven feet deep. Locks, 350 feet long and seventy-five feet wide. The dimensions of the feeder estimated upon were 140 feet wide at surface, 113 feet wide at the bottom, and seven feet deep.

	Miles.
Length of canal, main line	65.31
Feeder	38.12
Total length	103.43
Estimated cost, main line	$10,208,240
Navigable feeder from Dixon, on the Rock River, to the summit	2,270,850
Total cost	$12,479,093

"The lockage was found to be as follows: From the Illinois River at Hennepin to the summit-level, nineteen locks, with an ascent of 207 feet; and thence by a descent of ninety-two feet by nine locks to the Mississippi River. There will be no lift-locks upon the feeder and only one guard-lock. Mr. Low states that the locks contemplated in his estimate would admit a steamer and tow of barges capable of carrying 2,000 tons or 66,666 bushels of wheat. He states that the supply of water on the summit-level will be sufficient for sixty-seven passages eastward daily of such tows, carrying 134,000 tons of freight or 4,466,666 bushels of wheat. This would afford an annual capacity for the transport of grain eastward of 1,071,999,840 bushels for each season of 240 days, or eleven times the largest amount of grain ever received at Chicago during one year."

But Mr. Low says:

"The objections to the construction of a canal of the size contemplated in the foregoing portion of this report are its immense cost, the interest on which, at 6 per cent would amount to $748,781.60 per annum; the large amount of water to be taken from Rock River, to the injury of the manufacturing interests: the quantity of water necessary to the lockage of boats should they present themselves singly, or in small tows; and the expense of tending and keeping in repair a work of such magnitude.

"The proposed enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the lock and dam in course of construction in the Illinois River, contemplate the passage of iron-clad gunboats between the Gulf and the lakes; but, since boats suitable for use on the Gulf and lakes would be unfit for the Upper Mississippi, it is inferred that this project is for commercial purposes only. This being the case,

A SMALLER CANAL

would probably be better suited to the situation, both from its reduced cost and the smaller amount of water required by it.

"The facts in relation to the large canal having been brought to your notice, you verbally directed me to report and estimate upon a canal of smaller section. I have, therefore, proposed a canal section sixty feet wide at the water-line, and six feet deep, and having slopes of two to one, with locks 150 feet in length and twenty-one feet in width. These dimensions correspond to those adopted by J. O. Hudnutt, civil engineer, in his estimates for a canal over nearly the same route, based upon surveys made in the summer of 1866.

"The line recommended for this work corresponds nearly with that shown upon the maps for the larger canal. Upon the main portion the bottom of the channel corresponds with that before proposed, making its water-line one foot lower. Composit locks have been estimated for; and in number, location, and lift are similar to those already enumerated. No swing-bridges or inside protecting walls will be necessary. The amount of water required for this canal is estimated as follows: For evaporation and leakage, 13.3 cubic feet per mile per second, or 130 cubic foot per second for canal and feeder; for locages in twenty-four hours, eighty-seven cubic feet per second, making a total demand from Rock River at Dixon of 217 cubic feet per second. With a feeder fifty feet wide and six feet deep, with slopes of two to one, the sectional area will be 228 square feet, and the velocity required to the above quantity 0.95 feet per second. To obtain this velocity through the above section, it will be necessary to give to the bottom of the feeder an inclination of 0.16 feet to the mile, or six feet fall from Dixon to the junction with the main line.

"The eastern division, from the Illinois River to the feeder, is estimated to cost $1,467,302.44, or $56,736.57 per mile; the western division, from the feeder to the Mississippi, $1,429,708.50, or $36,241.03 per mile; the feeder, $1,003,811.70, or $26,306.71 per mile,—making the total for the whole work $3,899,722.64, or $8,579,970.63 less than the larger canal.

"The surveys were made wholly for the purpose of locating a canal 160 feet wide, and the narrower section would probably admit of four locksful to a bluff more closely and thus effect a large saving of earth-work.

"The locks proposed for this work will admit boats of a capacity of 280 tons. At three locksful to a boat, 18,760 tons could be passed daily.

"Freight could be brought in tows from points on the Upper Mississippi to the canal, and then by horse-power through this canal to the Illinois River, and through the Illinois & Michigan Canal to Chicago without breaking bulk. I have not considered it any part of my duties to report upon the commercial advantages of this project, nor have I at hand sufficient data for the purpose. I have endeavored to make the estimate sufficiently high, and am of the opinion that the amount specified above would fully cover the cost of construction. The amount of earth-work would probably be somewhat reduced upon a final location. No estimate has been made for land-damages, but it is presumed that the counties and cities immediately benefited by the work would relieve the Government from any expenditure under that head."

Before this survey of Mr. Low, the State of Illinois had moved in the matter as early as 1867, when an act for "canal and river improvements" had been passed; and under this act, authorizing the appointment of Canal Commissioners, work has since been prosecuted upon the dams in the Illinois River at Henry and Copperas. At the same time, two Commissioners, the Hon. Stephen A. Hurlbut and T. Lyle Dickey, were designated to lay the subject of canal-improvement before Congress, and ask the aid of the United States in the construction of this great work.

Jan. 24, 1868,

A MEMORIAL

signed by the gentlemen named was presented to Congress. In it they say:

"Although the State of Illinois, from her geographical position, occupies the line of this great highway of internal commerce, she considers that her local interest is merged in the higher and more National considerations which give to this great work its proportions and its grandeur; and that, although we have ventured to indicate a plan of operations, the Illinois delegations concur in any prompt, effective, and comprehensive system by which, within the limits laid down in the act of that State, this enterprise may be most rapidly consummated.

"To no country has God given such vast natural advantages in the shape of easy water-communication within its limits and sound political economy and true patriotism unite in demanding that the Nation shall promptly perfect these great channels for defense in war, for rapid intercommunication in peace, and for the promotion of those great and varied industries which swell the wealth as well as the physical power of a Nation. Railways are bounded by limits of expense of carriage and of capacity for bulk; and, if the proposed channels shall be opened, the teeming fertility of the West will require

NORWAY.

The Contest Between the Executive and Legislative Departments.

Has the King Absolute Veto Power Over Constitutional Amendments?

Growth of Republican Feeling in Norsedom—Will There Be a Revolution?

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, April, 1881.—At present there is not a very friendly feeling between the Executive Department of Norway and its Legislature. There is a disagreement about the so-called "veto question." The King claims absolute veto in all questions touching upon constitutional amendments; but the majority of the Legislature hold that his veto does not extend any further in constitutional amendments than in any other questions. In order to understand the origin and nature of this disagreement, it will be well to give a

FEW PARAGRAPHS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF NORWAY:

SEC. 1. The King has the Executive power.

SEC. 49. The people exercise the Legislative power through the Storting [Legislature], which shall consist of two divisions.

SEC. 77. When a bill is adopted by the Legislature it shall be sent to the King to obtain his sanction.

If the King sanctions the bill, he shall supply it with his signature, by which act it becomes a law. If he does not sanction it he shall send it back to the Legislature with the declaration that he cannot, for the time being, find it advisable to give his sanction. In such a case the same bill must not be laid before the King a second time by the then assembled Legislature.

SEC. 78. If any bill has been passed unaltered by three regular Legislatures constituted by three different and successive elections, and internally separated by at least two intervening Legislatures, without any deviating resolution having been adopted by any Legislature from the first to the last adoption, and if it be then laid before the King with the request that his Majesty will not refuse to give his sanction to a proposition which the Legislature, upon the most mature deliberation, considers expedient, then it shall become a law, even if the King does not give his sanction before the final adjournment of the Legislature.

Sec. 112. If experience proves that any part of this Constitution of the Kingdom of Norway requires a change, then a motion shall be made to that effect in the first regular Storting after a new election, and shall be published in print. But it shall belong to one of the regular Legislatures after the next election to decide whether the proposed change shall take place or not. Yet such a change must never contradict the principle of this Constitution, but only touch upon such modifications in single propositions, as will not alter the spirit of this Constitution; and two-thirds of the Legislature must concur in such an amendment.

It will be seen from these paragraphs that, if the King vetoes any bill, it will take

NINE YEARS BEFORE IT CAN BECOME A LAW,

because it must pass unchanged through three differently constituted Legislatures, and there are three years between each new election. Ten years ago a bill was passed by the Legislature to amend the Constitution so as to admit the Prime Minister and the King's Counselors to the Legislature, and to give them all the rights of members, except the right of voting and the right of being present in secret sessions without special permission. The King vetoed this proposition, but it was adopted by three successive Legislatures, according to Sec. 79. Last year it was again presented to the King to obtain his sanction, but he refused to give it. The Legislature then, by a large majority, declared that it should be considered as a part of the Constitution, in spite of the King's veto, for the majority of the legislators claimed that the Constitution prescribes the same method for passing and adopting a constitutional amendment as for the adoption of any other bill or proposition; therefore it must be passed, according to Sec. 79. The King and his Counselors, on the other hand, claim that, in amendments to the Constitution, the Executive has absolute veto. This is now

THE MAIN POINT OF DISPUTE

between the different parties. The original point of dispute between the Executive and the Legislature was not of any vital importance, for it would make but little difference whether the Prime Minister and the King's Counselors took any part in the Legislative proceedings or not; and I cannot see any important reason why the King should veto the proposed amendment, unless it be this: that he is afraid that his Counselors will become too independent, and express their opinion without consulting him. Now, on the other hand, it has become a question of great importance; for it is limited veto or absolute veto,—it is freedom or absolutism.

There are three political parties,—the Conservative, the Central, and the Liberal. The Conservatives are in favor of absolute veto, and are opposed to any change or modification of the present form of Government. Most of the officers in the Executive Department, many in the Judicial and Military Departments, and a small minority in the Legislature belong to this party. The Centrals hold a position between the other two parties, and advocate the so-called "suspensive veto." The Liberals

TEND TOWARDS REPUBLICANISM,

and many of the extreme Liberals are in favor of doing away with both the King and his veto. They are not, however, Nihilistic. They wish to abolish Monarchy in a quiet and peaceable way, not by any violent revolution. They are not a band of murderers, like the Nihilists in Russia. There are some of the Liberals who are in favor of using the sword and bayonet, if the pen and tongue will not accomplish their object; but such advocates are very few, at least at present.

The Liberals begin to think that the time of absolutism and despotism is past; that the people of Norway have had their share of oppression. They hold that the time-honored custom of calling God the Gracious, and the King the Most Gracious, is to be buried and forgotten. They do not want to speak of the King doing anything out of grace; but they want him to perform the duties and functions belonging to him as the Executive of the nation. The fifth paragraph of the Constitution states: "The person of the King is holy; he cannot be blamed or accused. The responsibility rests upon his Counselors." This clause the Liberals wish to strike out, or to change it so as to

MAKE THE KING RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS OWN ACTS.

The King is a fallible being, the same as the rest of Adam's offspring; and they want him to answer for his mistakes and violations of law the same as others must do. There ought, in their opinion, to be a tribunal before which Kings could be summoned. Not that they have anything against the present King, for all regard him as an able Monarch in every respect, but it is the general principle for which they are working. Not all the Kings of Norway have been as able and good as the present one, nor is there any guarantee that all in the future will be such. For these reasons the Liberal party wants a Republican Government, or at least a Constitution, that holds the King responsible, and binds him to obey the laws of the land.

The disagreement between the two departments of the Government does not appear to be growing less. The King declares that he does not want to give up an iota of the rights and powers that he has inherited from his predecessors. He considers it his duty to hand down to his successors the rights and powers unimpared. The Conservatives back him in his assertions; but the Legislature does not intend that the right of absolute veto was inherited, because

THE FORMER KINGS DID NOT HAVE IT.

There is nothing said about any absolute veto in the Constitution or in any of the statutes. It cannot be proved that any of the Kings of Sweden and Norway ever possessed the power of absolutely vetoing any bill or proposition coming from the Legislature of Norway. To this the Conservatives reply that they possessed the power, but they never had an opportunity to use it. If the Kings ever had the power of absolute veto why, then, is it not mentioned amongst the powers of the Executive? The people of Norway justly claim the absolute control of their Constitution; and there seems to be no reason for giving any absolute veto to the King. What will the Constitution benefit the people if the Monarch is to have absolute control over it? Will it then be a Constitutional Monarchy, such as the framers of the Constitution of Norway intended that it should be?

A few days ago the Legislature discussed a bill to change the rules of the House to make them harmonious with the new amendment; but the Royalistic members opposed the passage of the bill, on the ground that the new amendment was not yet a part of the Constitution, and therefore it would be useless to alter the Parliamentary rules.

What will be the result of this disagreement? Will it be possible to reëstablish harmony in a peaceable way, or

WILL THERE BE A REVOLUTION?

Different answers have been given. Some think it will result in a revolution. Others consider the question of too little importance to justify a revolution. Björnstjerne Björnson, who is now in America, has prophesied that Norway will soon become a Republic. In one of his letters, sent from Boston to one of the papers here, he says: "Norway has more conditions and fewer hindrances for becoming a Republic than America." He says that Greece and Rome have influenced the civilized world for ages. Every land and every school has bowed to the learning of Greece and the power of Rome; but the turn will come to Scandinavia next. The old Norse Eddas and Sagas are now studied in the leading universities, and it will not be long ere all the schools will feel the mighty influence coming from the North. It may be doubted whether this utopian dream will ever be realized, but it cannot be doubted that the Republican spirit in Norway is gradually gaining ground.

The political horizon of Europe is at present fringed with dark and threatening clouds. The Great Powers look at each other with jealousy and suspicion, and are not willing to give any assistance, or allow any advantage unless it at the same time promotes their own interests. The Socialists are agitating in Germany. The Nihilists are planning a revolution in Russia. The Liberalists are pleading the cause of Republicanism in Norway. There seems to be

STUFF ENOUGH FOR A GREAT REVOLUTION.

It only awaits a strong hand that will give it a start and guide it to a successful issue. Whether it will be better for Norway to become a Republic than to remain a Constitutional Monarchy, is a question which I shall leave for others to discuss. Norway has now one of the best forms of government in Europe; but there may still be room for improvement. Still, it may be a question whether Norway would gain anything by becoming a Republic, especially if she elects such Free-Thinkers for Presidents as Björnstjerne Björnson.

E. T. F.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

At the close of Saturday's play the standing of the various League clubs in the championship contest was as follows:

CLUBS.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	Boston.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	Troy.	Providence.	Worcester.	Games won	Games lost.	Per cent.
Boston		2		3	3	1	1	1	8	5	.615
Buffalo	1		2	1	2	1	1	1	8	6	.571
Chicago		0		3		2	2	2	9	4	.692
Cleveland	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	6	7	.461
Detroit	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	7	6	.538
Providence	2	1	1	2	1		1	1	9	4	.692
Troy	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	7	6	.538
Worcester	1	1	1	3	1	1	1		10	5	.666
Games lost	5	6	5	8	10	6	11	3	54		
Postponed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			

Saturday's League games resulted as follows: Chicago 4, Boston 2; Cleveland 5, Detroit 3; Worcester 9, Buffalo 6; Detroit 16, Providence 0.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 22.—In the game to-day the Dubuques were again victorious over the Ravenswoods by a score of 16 to 9.

THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 21.—Four rattling races, in one of which the best time was lowered, were witnessed over the Louisville Jockey Club course to-day. The crowd was very large and the pooling enormous. The track was still deep in dust, and about three seconds slow. The first race was for the Tobacco Stake, mile heats, for which Banter, Aranza, Maretzek, and Churchill started. Aranza was a great favorit over the field, and sold at odds of $150 to $35. With Aranza out Banter sold for $100 and the field at $70.

Frst heat—Col. Clark had them well in hand and sent them away to a splendid start, Aranza first, Maretzek second, Banter third, and Churchill fourth. Going round the lower turn Banter went to first place and cut out the work for the half mile. He led past the quarter by two lengths, Aranza second, Maretzek third, and Churchill fourth. Through the back stretch the pace was hot, but Banter, lapped by the favorit, reached the poll in fifty-two seconds, Maretzek third, and Churchill way back. On the upper turn Donnahue eased his pull on the favorit, and she went to first place with ease, entering the stretch two lengths ahead of Maretzek, Banter well up, and Churchill several lengths back. After reaching the stretch the race was uninteresting, as Aranza kept her advantage and won by four lengths over Maretzek, Churchill and Banter scarcely saving their distance.

Second heat—In pools Aranza was not sold, Banter brought $150 and the field $100. Churchill was very sulky and delayed the start for twenty minutes. When sent away Maretzek had the lead, Aranza second, Churchill third, and Banter fourth. Going to the quarter the favorit took the lead and never surrendered it, although he was under pull, and the others were being urged. At the half he led by a length, Maretzek second, Banter third, and Churchill last. On the upper turn Churchill made a play and successfully ran around Banter and Maretzek, taking second place. He followed two lengths behind the favorit into the home stretch, Banter third, and Maretzek fourth, the favorit winning by three lengths with hands down, Churchill second, two lengths in advance of Banter, and Maretzek fourth. Time, 1:44½, 1:43.

Second race, purse, one mile, welter weights up. Kimball, Gabriel, Duke of Kent, Glasgow, Liahtunah and Incommode started. This was a surprise to all the turf men present, as such time under welter weights was never made before. Before the start pools sold: Kimball, $10; Incommode, $60; Gabriel, $35; Liatunah, $35; Glasgow, $25; Duke of Kent, $20. Liatunah got away first, Kent second, Gabriel third, the remaining three bunched. Going round the turn the pace was terrific, but Duke of Kent spurted and carried first place, leading past the quarter by half a length; Liatunah and Gabriel lapped and the others strung out. Through the back stretch every horse was on his mettle and going at a pace that called forth applause. They dashed round the turn, the Duke still having the call at the half post, Liahtunah second, Kimball having beaten Gabriel out of third position. The favorit now decided to make the running, and Lakeland dashed through the gang like a streak. At the top of the stretch he was first by a neck, Kent second, Liatunah third, and Incommode fourth. The latter was coming like a bullet, and in a few strides had collared the favorit. At the furlong he was in the lead and never surrendered it, winning by a length, Kimball second, Gabriel third, Kent fourth, Liahtunah fifth, and Glasgow sixth. Time, 1:44.

The next event was a selling race, one and one-eighth miles, for which Enniskillen, Pat Carmody, Nannie Mac, Bob Johnson, Gammacitta, Nick Cheek, and Anna Augusta came to the post. Pools sold: Anna Augusta, $300; Bob Johnson, $135; Gammacitta, $60; the field, $35. In scoring for a start, Gammacitta and Pat Carmody broke away, and, under the impression that a start had been made, covered a mile before being pulled. When sent away, Johnson had the pole and was in front, Anna Augusta second, and Enniskillen third. Then the stand was reached Johnson still led Gammacitta, with the Kid Jockey running second, Enniskillen third, and the others well up. Going to the quarter Enniskillen forged ahead, and beat Gammacitta out of second place, lapping Johnson past the quarter post, Gammacitta third, and the favorit fourth. Enniskillen flew, spurted, and collared Johnson for the lead. He was followed by Anna Augusta and Gammacitta, both of whom lapped Johnson before the half was reached, where Enniskillen and Johnson were neck and neck. The former pulled away on the upper turn, and led into the home-stretch by a length, Augusta second, Gammacitta third, and Nannie Mac fourth. Coming in, Enniskillen was never urged, but the others used the whip vigorously, Enniskillen beating them out by two lengths, Augusta second, Nannie Mac third, Nick Cheek fourth, Gammacitta fifth, Bob Johnson sixth, and Pat Carmody seventh. Time, 1:57¾.

The fourth race was a three-quarter-mile dash. Mary Anderson, Bootjack, Knight Templar, Stroll, Acme, Jack Haverly, Lessie P., Louise Gwynne, Nomad, and Serenade faced the starter. Pools: Bootjack, $200; Knight Templar, $300; Jack Haverly, $35; Stroll, $25; the field, $100. Nomad got the best of the start, Acme second, Knight Templar third, and the others bunched. In this order they covered a furlong, when Knight Templar showed in front, with Nomad second, and the favorit third. The positions remained unchanged at the half, except that Bootjack had crawled up on Nomad, and was clinging to his flank. Around the upper turn Knight Templar forced the running, and attempted to pull away, but Nomad and Bootjack both closed up on him. The Knight led into the stretch, but after a few strides surrendered to the plucky Bootjack, who came forward and won in a hard gallop by a length over Knight Templar, Nomad third, Haverly fourth, Acme fifth, Louise Gwynne sixth, Mary Anderson seventh, Serenade eighth, Lessie P. ninth. Stroll was either knocked down or fell at the top of the stretch, and it is reported to-night that he is killed and his jockey severely injured. Time, 1:15.

RACING PROSPECTS AT CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., May 22.—What promises to be the best running meeting ever held in the neighborhood of this city begins on Saturday next at Chester Park and continues five days. It will attract more and better horses than were ever there before. Some are already quartered at the stables and being worked over the course, which is, unfortunately, too dry and hard. The owners and trainers are hoping for rain to soften it, and fear if a good shower does not come soon the stables that arrive from Louisville later in the week with the hardening work of these meetings will have the horses now domiciled at the park at a decided disadvantage. Thorough exerciseon a hard track is impossible, but the prospects are favorable for the wished-for rain. The feature of the meeting will be the reappearance on the turf of Mr. John Reber, of Lancaster, this State, the man who bought and imported Bonnie Scotland, the famous sire of racing kings and queens. He also owned old Fashion, the mare that defeated Boston in the memorable four-mile heat race, the greatest in many respects ever run. Four of the classes did not fill the free-for-all, the 2:20, the 2:23, and the free-for-all pacers. To supply their places and to give variety and add interest to the meeting, several running purses are offered.

IOWA TROTTING CIRCUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 22.—The Iowa trotting circuit for 1881 has been arranged, and with fair weather there will doubtless be some fine races. Des Moines was included in the circuit, but there was some thing of a collision between her and Fort Dodge concerning dates, and the former has been withdrawn, at least temporarily. Boone has been added to the circuit lately, and it now stands: Cedar Rapids, June 15, 16, 17; Manhattan, June 22, 23, 24; Fort Dodge, July 1, 2, 4; Webster City, July 7, 8, 9; Boone, July 13, 14, 15. The purses are $2,375, at each place, making a considerable attraction to those possessing speedy stock. The indications bid fair for a fine field of steppers, and, as Cedar Rapids leads off with the horses in Iowa, good results may be looked for.

OAKLAND PARK RACES,

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—To-day was the third day of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association's spring meeting at Oakland Park. The first event, a three-quarter of a mile dash for 2-year-olds, was won by Duchess of Norfolk. Time, 1:18.

The second event was mile heats for fillies 4-year-old and under, and was won by Nighthawk in two heats. Time, 1:46 and 1:46¾.

The third event, the *Spirit of the Times* Stake, a dash of one and three-quarter miles for 3-year-olds, was won by Jim Brown. Time, 3:06, the best time made on the Pacific Coast for that distance.

The last event, the consolation purse for beaten horses, one and a quarter miles dash, was won by Hetherington. Time, 2:13¾.

A TWENTY-MILE RACE.

DENVER, Col., May 21.—Miss Pinneo, of Greeley, Col., this afternoon defeated Miss Curtis, of Topeka, in a twenty-mile race. Time, 59 minutes 27 seconds. Miss Curtis, after riding thirteen miles, was completely exhausted and compelled to leave the track. About 15,000 people were present. A large amount of money changed hands.

MARINE NEWS.

DISASTERS ASHORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 22.—The new steam-barge Queen of the West, bound down, ran short of fuel this morning, and in attempting to go into Forestville ran ashore on a reef at that place. Capt. McMillan telegraphed here for a tug and hawsers. The Brockway left with two hawsers at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Canadian steam-barge Niagara, bound up, ran ashore two miles this side of Port Sanilac last night during the heavy fog. Her cargo consists of barley, from Toronto to Milwaukee. The tug Masters, with a lighter and hawsers, left here at noon to-day. A telegram from Capt. Morgan, of the Niagara, says that his boat is not leaking any, and that by lightening about 100 tons she can be pulled off with little effort.

Later news from the Queen of the West is received from Capt. Hebner, of the City of Concord, who says that when he was coming out of White Rock the West was going in. As they passed each other Capt. Hebner told Capt. McMillan that he could not reach the dock on account of his draft of water. The West was then stopped, and after some time started down the lake, when he tried to make Forestville dock, and struck the reef, where she now lies.

COLLIDED WITH A PROPELLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 22.—The schooner Joseph Paige arrived down in tow of the tug Samson with her jibboom and bowsprit gone. Capt. Williams reports that when off Sand Beach, with the wind north northeast, and the weather very foggy, he was run into by some propeller bound up. His vessel was going about three knots per hour, and a few seconds before the collision he could see the propeller's green light. Suddenly the propeller appeared showing her red light, and about the same time she struck the Paige, carrying away her jibboom, bowsprit, cutwater, and doing other damage. Part of the propeller's bulwarks and rail fell on the deck of the Paige. It is supposed that the propeller was either the Buffalo, Waverly, or Annie Young.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop Ocean, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Lycoming, Erie, sundries.
Prop M. Groh, White Lake, ties.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Rochester, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop City of Fremont, Houghton, sundries.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Tug John Lathem, Sturgeon Bay, sundries and one barge.
Schr Telegraph, Traverse City, lumber.
Schr St. Lawrence, Presque Island, ties.
Schr Acontias, Cedar Island, ties.
Schr Lady McDonald, Michael's Bay, ties.
Schr Island City, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr E. N. Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Tecumseh, Goderich, wood.
Schr Rosa Belle, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Cleaver, Buffalo, ties.
Schr Cheney Ames, Sandusky, coal.
Schr Petrel, Horn's Pier, wood.
Schr Jessie Drummond, Owen Sound, cedar posts.
Schr Magdelena, Paul's Pier, wood.
Schr Mineral State, Alpena, cedar posts.
Schr Nellie Hammond, Sturgeon Bay, ties.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Thomas Parsons, Erie, coal.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Francis Palmer, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Montauk, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Joses, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Thomas Gason, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Resumption, Port Huron, lumber.
Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Evaline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, lumber.
Schr A. J. Cowell, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Louisa McDonald, Pine Lake, lumber.
Schr S. J. Luff, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr White Cloud, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jenny Lind, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Selt, White Lake, lumber.
Schr D. S. Austin, Duplico, coal.
Schr Lucy Hallett, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Rila Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Annie Thorine, Packard's Pier, lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr James Platt, Buffalo, coal.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Australia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Lotty, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr William Jones, White Lake, ties.
Schr Japan, Ludington, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr Whitbeck, Marinette, sundries.
Schr William Grundy, Marinette, sundries.
Schr Donaldson, Buffalo, 29,000 bu darxeed.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Minnie Miller, Charlevoix, light.
Schr El Tempo, Ahnapee, light.
Schr E. R. Blake, Fish Creek, light.
Schr C. J. McVea, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr C. L. Johnston, Ludington, light.
Schr Lavinda, Benton Harbor, light.
Schr D. E. Bailey, Buffalo, 44,000 bu wheat.
Schr Jessie Hoyt, Red River, light.
Schr Imperial, Manitowoc, light.
Schr John Miner, Menominee, light.
Schr Arabia, Port Huron, 21,500 bu corn.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn, 3,045 sacks flour, 1,500 brls flour, 500 brls and 250 boxes pork.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 32,000 bu wheat and sundries.
Prop Superior, Muskegon, light.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 22.—Passed down—Propellers Arizona, Wissahickon, Fountain City, Milwaukee, China; steam-barges W. H. Barnum, Geo. L. Colwell, and schooners D. P. Dobbins and F. J. Dunford, Bay City and barges, Minneapolis; schooner Monticello, Oneonta, S. H. Kinball, and Henry Folger.

Passed up—Propeller Atlantic; steam-barges East Saginaw and barges, Oakland and barges, B. W. Jenness, William Cowie and barges, Oscoid, Fred Kelly and consort, Lothair and barges, Vienna and consort, Bell Cross and barges, Henry Howard and barges; schooners Porter, W. H. Oades, C. K. Nims, I. N. Foster, James Couch, Bismarck, C. Crawford, A. J. Rogers, David Dows, Michigan; E. A. Nicholson; tugs Mystic and barges, A. Sumner and barges with schooner Miami Belle.

Cleared—Schooners W. J. Suffel, John Stevenson, Gladstone, Argo; steam-barge Kate Buttrous.

Wind east, eight miles.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 22.—Passed up—Propellers Iron Duke, Portage, Atlantic, Oscoda, Saniac, Nashua, E. B. Hale and tow, R. Prindiville and barges, Oakland and barges, William Cowie and barges, Ohio and consort, Fred Kelly and tow, Music and two schooners, P. S. Marsh, Florida, Havana, H. Fitzhugh, Typo, H. Hyne, Cris Gover, Reindeer, Porter, Belle Mitchell, Saveland, Argo, W. J. Suffel, J. Stevenson, P. M. Rogers; steamer Saginaw.

Down—Propellers St. Louis, Nebraska, Norman, China, Minneapolis, City of Concord and consort, Raleigh and consort, Kincardine and consort; tug Champion and raft; steamer Flora Pearl.

Arrived—Schooner J. Paige.
Wind northeast; weather fine.

STURGEON BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., May 22.—The tug Kitty Smoke, with large barge Reuben Richards in tow, was seen passing the canal this evening going north.

The schooner Christie, bound from Milwaukee to Fish Creek, passed through the canal to-day and left a large amount of freight at this place.

Arrived—Schooner E. M. Stanton.
Departed—Tug John Gregory, towing timber, for Port Washington.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 22.—The schooner Advance, which suffered serious damage recently by collision with the Fleeting, arrived to-day for repairs, in tow of the tug Caroline Williams.

The schooner W. W. Brigham, released from the beach in South Manitou harbor, is also in port.

Arrivals from below—Schooners Belle Mitchell, Riverside, and W. H. Vanderbilt.

The steam-barge Minnesota and barge Jesse Lynn arrived from Escanaba with iron-ore, and the schooner Burton with lumber.

CHEBOYGAN, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEYBOYGAN, Mich., May 22.—Cleared—Tugs Thomas Hood, J. V. Taylor, D. P. Hill; schooner Lookout; steam-barge Lowell; steamers Keweenaw, Clinton and tow, Gratwick and tow.

Passed up—Schooner Richard Winslow.
Arrived—Schooner Clara Parker.
Wind northwest, light; weather fine.

HOUGHTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 22.—Arrival yesterday—Steamer City of Cleveland, Detroit; propeller Pacific, Buffalo.

Departed—Steamer City of Cleveland and propeller Winslow, Buffalo.

Passed down—Propeller Joseph L. Hurd, Chicago.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 22.—Arrived—Propellers V. Swain and Sparta; schooners A. C. Maxwell, Wabash, Sumatra, and Genoa.

Passed up—Propeller City of Duluth.
Passed down—Nothing.
Wind east. Weather fine.

ESCANABA, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 22.—Arrivals—Propellers Smith Moore, W. L. Brown; schooner Young America.

Cleared—Schooners Escanaba, A. H. Kent, Constellation, Lucerne.

ERIE, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 22.—Entered—Propeller Philadelphia, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Propeller Conestoga, merchandise, Chicago; Delaware, merchandise, Buffalo.

CLEVELAND, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 22.—Cleared—For Chicago, Propeliers Roanoke and Montana, merchandise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BARGE RUBEN RICHARDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANITOWOC, Wis., May 22.—The large new double-decked barge Ruben Richards left here last night for Detroit, in tow of the tug Kitty Smoke, where she will receive her machinery. She will stop at Escanaba on her way and take in a cargo of iron ore so as to make the trip a paying one.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

News from the Police Stations.

James Buggy, a Centennial "bum," was found at daybreak yesterday lying drunk in an area back of Fink's saloon, at No. 30 West Madison street, having during the night forced entrance through a rear window into the saloon, where he helped himself to the cash in the money-drawers, and the cigars and liquors. When awakened by Joseph Willi, the bartender in the saloon, Buggy had the cheek to enter the saloon, and began treating his companions with the money and cigars he had stolen. A policeman was summoned and Buggy given into custody.

Charles Dupaw, boarding at the northwest corner of Paulina street and Blue Island avenue, Saturday forenoon broke open Milton Johnson's trunk and took therefrom $300 in bank notes of various denominations. Dupaw is supposed to have left town immediately after the commission of the theft. He is 18 or 19 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches tall, light hair, cut short, two scars on the side of the head, slim build, and wears on the little finger of his left hand a silver ring with two gold hearts set in it. He is an American by birth, but speaks French fluently.

S. W. Golding, a dry-goods commission merchant, whose place of business is on Madison street, near Fifth avenue, is locked up at the Armory charged with larceny. As near as can be ascertained the facts are that Golding gets pretty full very often, and in that condition appropriates to his own use whatever he may desire from the stock. His partner, H. H. Perkins, now proposes to prosecute him for his selfishness and lack of business integrity.

Agent G. L. Roberts, from Bradford, Pa., left Chicago yesterday, having in his care J. J. Stanebrook, who is wanted in the Keystone State for obtaining property under false pretenses. Stanebrook was arrested at Rock Island, where a peculiar trunk so excited the stationkeeper's curiosity and suspicions that he caused the man's detention till inquiries could be made. The charge against Stanebrook is that in April he obtained under false pretenses from J. W. Humphrey & Co., oil mill supplies dealers at Bradford, Pa., machinery and general supplies representing about $800.

James Carroll was run in at West Twelfth Street station yesterday by the Police Patrol, who found in his possession a set of poolballs evidently stolen, and for which an owner is wanted. Fred Ferke is under arrest at the same station, charged with an assault with intent to do bodily injury to Peter Merlecke of No. 201 West Sixteenth street. At 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon Capt. O'Donnell heard a great noise in front of his house on Taylor street east of Halsted, and upon looking out saw a free fight in progress in the street. Nearly all the participants appeared to be foreigners, and all were more or less wounded and bleeding, and chattering away at each other in what appeared to be the Bohemian jargon. Ferke seemed to be doing most of the damage by slashing right and left like a madman with a heavy pair of knuckles. After a short chase, the Captain succeeded in capturing and overpowering him. Thomas Campbell is also locked up at the same station. He was arrested at an early hour in the morning by Sergt. Rehm upon a charge of attempting to pick the pockets of Thomas Kildare while drunk at the corner of Halsted and Twelfth streets. Lake McDermott, of No. 279 West Twelfth street, witnessed the act and caused Campbell's arrest.

DECORATION-DAY AT GETTYSBURG.

GETTYSBURG, PA., May 22.—President Garfield and Secretaries Blaine, Windom, and Kirkwood will participate in the ceremonies in the National Cemetery at this place Decoration-Day. Governor Hoyt and staff, with the heads of Departments and both Houses of the Legislature, have accepted invitations to be present. Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, will deliver the address. The Presidential party will arrive Monday, and remain until Tuesday evening.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3097 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

B. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 573 West Madison-st., corner Green-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 349 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

A. C. HARVEY, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 132 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 448 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—GOTHIC COTTAGE WITH all pleasant grounds, 277 West Washington-st. Apply Room 30 Merchants' Building.

TO RENT—ONE ATTIC BRICK COTTAGE, yard in front; 402 Idaho-st., corner Polk. Apply to E. P. CURTIS, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—ONE GOTHIC BRICK COTTAGE; seven rooms; all modern improvements; large yard in front; 111 West Lake-st. Apply to E. P. CURTIS, 114 State-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—233 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., two-story and basement dwelling, 14 rooms, with modern conveniences, in perfect repair, $50. Inquire of GEO. C. NEWBURY, 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, OR UNFURNISHED rooms to a family without children. 3419 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—3802 PRAIRIE-AV.; PARLORS, dining-room, and kitchen on one floor; 8 bedrooms; capital barn. Apply to BARNES & PARKER, 157 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NEW MARBLE FRONT residences, with all modern improvements, on Lincoln-av., between Centre and Sophia-sts., near Lincoln Park, $30 per month. ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 170 and 181 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16:

SOUTH SIDE.

1336 Michigan-av., 8-story and basement brick.
2331 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement brick.
3629 Vincennes-av., 2-story and basement brick.
4111 Langley-av., 2-story and basement brick.

582 West Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick; good brick barn.

636 West Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick; 14 rooms; good brick barn.

515 and 515 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement bricks.

467 West Lake-st., 2-story and basement brick.

296 and 300 Warren-av., 2-story and basement bricks.

229 South Morgan-st., 2-story and basement brick.

80 and 82 Cypress-st., and 1 Ada-st., 2-story, 5-room bricks.

58 North Western-av., 2-story frame, 6 rooms.

136 North Western-av., 2-room frame cottage.

NORTH SIDE.

328 Fullerton-av., 2-story frame, 8 rooms.

213 North State-st., 2-story and basement brick.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED house in choice location in Evanston from June 1 to Nov. 1; a delightful lawn and plenty of shade trees. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 71 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—13 PARK-AV., NEAR Union Park, a pleasant furnished room without board.

TO RENT—$18—FIRST 2 FLOORS, IN three-story house, 519 Western-av. $16—First floor, 29 Fillmore-st. Inquire 356 South Western-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 256 State-st., near Jackson. J. & J. M. GAM

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily edition, one year	$12.00
Parts of a year, per month	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	14.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year	5.00
Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year	5.00
Sunday, 16-page edition, per year	2.00

WEEKLY EDITION—POSTPAID.

One copy, per year	$ 1.50
Club of five	5.00
Twenty-one copies	20.00

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week. Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we give herewith the transient rate of postage:

	Domestic. *Per Copy.*
Eight and Twelve Page Paper	2 cents.
Sixteen Page Paper	3 cents.
Foreign.	
Eight and Twelve Page Paper	2 cents.
Sixteen Page Paper	4 cents.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 8 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of the Steele Mackaye Company. "Won as Last."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Madison-Square Theatre Company. "Hazel Kirke."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of Miss Rose Wood. "Camille."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Minstrel entertainment.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1881.

THE NEW TESTAMENT EDITION.

Copies of THE TRIBUNE *Revised New Testament edition, in single wrappers, ready for mailing, can be obtained at the counting-room. The price is 5 cents. Large orders will be filled at wholesale rates.*

ABDUL BEY, ex-Chief of the Albanian League, has been tried by court-martial, and sentenced to death.

WARMER and slightly cloudy weather, with local rains, are the indications for the Upper Lake region to-day.

TWO FEMALE inmates of the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum at Columbus are found to have committed suicide. Being of the "harmless" order of patients, they were allowed the freedom of the grounds, and improved the privilege by drowning themselves in a small lake.

THE sermons of yesterday reported in our columns this morning are those of Prof. Swing, on "Man's Great Destiny"; of the Rev. George R. Vanhorne, of the Michigan Avenue Methodist Church, on "Our Public Schools"; and of Rabbi Hirsch, of Sinai Temple, on "Immortality."

NUMEROUS interviews, giving the opinions of well-known clergymen concerning the Revised New Testament, are printed in our columns this morning. Varying views are expressed, but it would appear that by a majority of those who have given the subject a careful examination the new work is very cordially approved, and that it will be very generally accepted and used.

WHAT the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher thinks about the Conkling complication is set forth in a brief interview with the famous Brooklyn preacher printed in another column. Mr. Beecher unequivocally commends the President and condemns Conkling, and expresses the conviction that a popular vote among New York State Republicans would result in sustaining the course of the President by an overwhelming majority.

THE New York *Times* speaks highly of the new Marshal for the Southern District of New York, Henry E. Knox. "His selection," it says, is an unexceptionable one, "possessing the very rare quality of filling a public position with a man whose professional standing and ability are greatly beyond its requirements." The *Times* is slowly swinging round to the cordial support of the Administration. It disapproves of the action of the New York Senators in resigning, and describes their conduct as "hasty, foolish, and spiteful."

ACCORDING to the statement of an intimate and confidential friend, the position of Mr. Conkling is virtually this: He does not desire and would not accept reëlection except upon the distinct understanding that he shall return to the Senate the implacable enemy of the Administration. If he can be reëlected upon this platform he would like to go back, and would not hesitate to be the successful candidate of a coalition between his friends and the Democrats in the New York Legislature. The friend who thus defines Mr. Conkling's position evidently speaks with authority.

THE beautiful story of the woman taken in adultery, beginning at the third verse of the eighth chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, is bracketed in the revised edition of the New Testament. It is better so. The Bible might do without that parable. But literature and humanity cannot spare it. Whether the words were ever uttered by Christ or not, they were worthy of Him, and in keeping with all that we know of His character and teachings. It is not credible that they could have been invented by a monkish commentator. They unquestionably date from the period of the earliest and purest Christianity. The Church had not become corrupted when it embodied that noble doctrine of forgiveness in its sacred writings.

By the way, the Illinois Legislature is still meandering along in its feeble, aimless, limp, and invertebrate manner. It may not be the worst Legislature Illinois has ever had, but it has exhibited a capacity for doing the wrong thing at the right time and the right thing at the wrong time that has been simply appalling. In view of the record many of the members have made, their concern about the new Senatorial districts is quite superfluous. They will tax their ingenuity in vain to construct districts in which they will have the slightest chance of being reëlected. There is another aspect of the case. It has been said that the colossal incompetency of this Legislature will be injurious to the Republican party. But any such conclusion would be a complete *non sequitur*. The helplessness of the Legislature has not been confined to any party. The Democrats have done more to delay business than the Republicans. And the smoky jobs and blackmailing bills have been notoriously introduced by a few well-known Democrats, who make a business of doing that sort of thing. It is not necessary to give names. Everybody can identify in his own mind the leader of this legislative ring. And he is a Democrat.

STANLEY MATTHEWS is a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by the saving grace of one majority in the United States Senate. His title is just as good as if he had been confirmed by a unanimous vote. Now let him have a fair trial. THE TRIBUNE proposes to treat him with the respect due his office, unless he shall show that he is not worthy of it. He repudiates Jay Gould and all his tribe. If he shall be able by his public acts to convince the people that his theory of the rights of corporations to control the Government has undergone a radical change, he will find the press just as ready to applaud his conduct as they lately have been to condemn. Make way for his Honor Mr. Justice Matthews!

MARVELOUS GROWTH OF THE TRIBUNE.

Yesterday's edition of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was a marvel in its way, not alone for its thirty-six pages of varied reading matter, and for the rapid and almost absolutely correct manner in which it was issued, but for the great field of human wants which it covered. Taking a general view of it, THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE contained thirty-six pages, and 252 columns of matter, sufficient to make a very large volume,—much larger than the average-sized book to be found in any library. Of the total number of columns 65¼ were devoted to news from all quarters of the globe and from every department of human entertainment and information; 74½ to advertisements, an average fully up to the 1st of May standard, which is usually considered an exceptionally busy time; and 112 to the publication of the entire revised New Testament from title-page to colophon.

It will be perceived from this remarkable showing that the Sunday edition of THE TRIBUNE would hardly fall under the appellation of an "abstract and brief chronicle of the times," but might be considered a full and complete exposition of the news of one day's progress in the great march of time,—a clear reflection of all that was going on in the State, the Church, the school, the market, the haunts of pleasure, the salons of art, the workshops, the centres of commerce, our own local channels of interest, the remotest corners of the earth, and the uttermost isles of the sea. He would be a difficult person to suit who did not find anything of interest in its news columns, which embraced everything of interest from the latest base-ball match to the plottings of diplomats; from the engagements of society belles to the complications of nations; and from the petty crimes of nobodies to the opinions and movements of the great leaders in the world's progress.

The advertising patronage was fully as remarkable, and has perhaps even more interest on account of its local bearings. In ordinary years, the appeals and announcements of business-men reach their highest point on the 1st of May, then settle gradually down, and rise again to the high-water mark during the holiday season. This year the waters have not receded as usual. The advertising flood continues, and promises to remain even through the summer without material diminution. This shows, first, that the business boom is still in progress, that merchants are busy, that buyers are seeking bargains, that money is plenty, and that people are wanting more and using more than usual; and, second, that those who buy and sell and want look to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as the great medium of exchanging views with each other and conveying the latest details of news in the market, which can hardly be expected to be found in the regular news columns of a paper. There is no city in this country except New York—and Chicago, being equally cosmopolitan, is not far behind her in this respect—where business-men talk so freely and fully with their customers as they do here in the columns of the newspaper, and there is but one counting-room in the country that can stand comparison with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S in the amount and interest of the peculiar editorials which it furnishes. The history of any city can be written up from the advertisements of its papers, and in this respect THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is making history at an astonishing rate.

As to the publication of the New Testament entire, that is an instance of enterprise upon which we have already commented. Once upon a time during the Rebellion a war correspondent gained considerable fame by telegraphing several chapters of the Bible to his paper in order to hold a wire through the night and until it was too late for his paper's competitor to get the news of a battle. During last week some of our contemporaries achieved what they considered was a remarkable feat in printing a few columns of the New Testament in a garbled and fragmentary form, that would have baffled any Bible student seeking to gain information as to the new readings of the Scriptures. It was reserved for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE to give the entire book, its title, its preface, its sacred writings, *verbatim et literatim*, and the long list of readings and renderings that were preferred by the American Committee and recorded, as an appendix,—a feat in business enterprise, and in type, stereotype, and press manipulation that has never yet been excelled among the many triumphs of modern journalism.

What would the newspaper reader of a quarter of a century ago in Chicago, reading his little half-dozen columns of news, have said if he had been told that his newspaper on May 22, 1881, would contain 65¼ columns of news; more than this, that it would contain 74½ columns of advertising; more than this, that it would contain the entire New Testament? He would probably have regarded the narrator with the same apprehensions as to his sanity had he told him that on that day Chicago would have over a half million people.

STORRS ON CONKLING.

Mr. Emery A. Storrs says some very sensible things in behalf of ex-Senator Conkling. If, after his resignation, Mr. Conkling had remained silent and left Mr. Storrs to speak for him, his candidacy for reëlection before the Legislature of New York would have been stronger than it is. Mr. Storrs thinks, in the event of Mr. Conkling's reëlection, that no war between him and the Administration need result. In a word, in his opinion, no cause for war at present exists. But Mr. Conkling resigned (1) because he could not induce the President to withdraw the nomination of Judge Robertson; and (2) because he could not induce the Senate to reject it. In tendering his resignation he in effect appealed to the Legislature to reëlect him on the grounds (1) that the President was wrong in refusing to withdraw the name of Judge Robertson; and (2) that the Senate was wrong in declining to reject it. Mr. Conkling's position in trying to force the President to withdraw Judge Robertson's name was certainly indefensible, since it involved the proposition of the right of individual Senators to dictate to the President his nominations,—the right of Senators to take from the President the initiative in appointments requiring Senatorial "advice and consent" merely. Mr. Storrs will not, we are sure, disagree with this view of the case. He will insist (and in this insistance we agree with him) that the Senate has the absolute right of rejection, being responsible for the just and wise exercise of this right, but he will not claim individual Senators have the right in the first instance to dictate to the President his nominations.

Now, we assume that the cause of Mr. Conkling's resignation was not the fact that the Senate refused to reject the name of Judge Robertson, because that would be assuming that he regarded a refusal of the Senate to be coerced as sufficient ground for a quarrel to the death. Besides, appealing to the Legislature of New York from the Senate of the United States would be something more than absurd: it would be grotesque. It follows that Mr. Conkling resigned because the President refused to surrender his initiative in the matter of appointments.

Mr. Storrs "does not understand that Mr. Conkling has made war" upon the President. Let us see. After Mr. Conkling had sent his resignation to the Governor of New York,—immediately after and before the country had expressed its opinion, through the press, in regard to the act,—the ex-Senator was reported by the Associated Press as saying that he should be reëlected, and that he should go back to Washington as an independent anti-Administration Senator, prepared to make war upon the Administration of President Garfield, to strike a blow against it wherever he could get a chance. This is the substance of that now famous declaration of hostility, an utterance which appeared, not in the special dispatches of partisan papers, but in the report of a disinterested news agency. And it appeared simultaneously with the opinions of the press of the whole country on the act of resignation. It appeared as a defiance of the Administration, as a challenge. It might never have appeared had the ex-Senator postponed its utterance one day, until he had had an opportunity to witness the effect of the act of resignation. But Mr. Conkling is a bold man. His position was taken, and he declined to retreat. He has not disputed the verity of the Associated Press report of his declaration of hostility to the Administration of the Republican party, made on the heel of his resignation. It may have been made in the heat of passion; it may have been a source of regret in view of the overwhelming adverse criticism of the act of resignation by the country. But it was made, and on that declaration of war to the knife and the knife to the hilt against the chosen Administration of the Republican party ex-Senator Conkling stands. We believe that Mr. Storrs will agree with us that all the old issues of the late contest between the President and Mr. Conkling are swallowed up in this new issue made by the ex-Senator.

It will not do for anybody but Mr. Conkling to dispute the authenticity of his alleged declaration of war; and it is very late for him to dispute it. It was circulated from Maine to California simultaneously with the report of the resignation to which it was the postscript. It came to Mr. Conkling's notice in a score of ways on the following day. If it was false, it grossly misrepresented him, and misrepresented him to his injury. He had then the opportunity to correct it immediately, and the power to secure for the correction the widest publicity. As he did not and has not since taken a single step in the direction of correction or explanation, the conclusion is irresistible that he made the declaration of war as reported, and, what is more, that he means to stand to it to the bitter end. It would appear that nothing could be better settled than the fact that Mr. Conkling has practically retired from the Republican party—at all events retired from it so far as his candidacy for reëlection to the Senate is concerned; for if he goes back to Washington he goes there to make war upon its Administration four years.

Mr. Storrs says: "I cannot see how the return of Senator Conkling could bring about a war with the Administration men from New York, for I am bothered to apprehend how there could be anything to fight about." Mr. Storrs should bear in mind that the Democratic opposition never runs out of material for fighting, and Mr. Conkling says if he is returned he will go back prepared to strike a blow against President Garfield's Administration "wherever he can get a chance." It is true Mr. Conkling, while waging war on a Republican Administration, might claim to be a Republican, or an Independent, like Judge Davis, of Illinois. Is Mr. Storrs anxious to have New York Republicans represented in the United States Senate as the Republicans of Illinois are represented by Judge David Davis? We are sure Mr. Storrs is far too good a Republican for that. We can conceive of no defense of Mr. Conkling by the clear-headed, logical Stalwart, Storrs, except upon the theory that the ex-Senator did not say what he was reported as having said. But how can Mr. Storrs make a denial in behalf of Mr. Conkling which that gentleman does not choose to make for himself?

THE LATE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The late executive session of the United States Senate which was adjourned last Saturday was nothing more than a prolonged partisan and factional contest. The work which it actually accomplished might easily have been compressed into a few days. It was called in the usual order of things to confirm executive nominations and to set the new Administration on its feet for practical work. It started fairly enough by promptly confirming the Cabinet, and then entered upon a struggle over the election of its own officers, which, owing to the equal division of the two parties, was bound to be without result. It did the country no good and could do none because its function in the absence of the House was confined to the consideration of executive business. Fortunately it could do little harm for the same reason; and, beyond the useless expenditure of the money necessary to keep the session going and the agitation among the professional politicians who were seeking offices, it left no particular impression upon the country.

Both parties in the Senate seemed to be about equally to blame for the exhibition of partisan greed which was responsible for the prolonged session and the neglect of public business. It may be said, in one sense, that the Republicans had the right to reorganize the Senate, since the Vice-President's vote, which is constitutional in the case of a tie, gave them a majority. From this view of the case the Democrats were wrong in opposing the exercise of this right by resorting to obstructive measures. The respect which every party in this country ought to show for the majority demanded acquiescence in the new order of things. At the same time it was manifest to the Republicans from the first that they could not control the necessary quorum to proceed whenever the Democrats refused to vote, and on this account they should have abandoned an effort to elect officers which was not essential to the welfare of the country, the interests of the new Administration, or even party advantage. They had already gained control of the committees, and should have been content with that. At all events, the Republicans should not have persisted in their effort to elect new officers to the neglect of the executive business, which was the sole purpose of the extra session.

It is no longer disputed that Mr. Conkling was mainly responsible for the inactivity of the Senate during two months, and the consequent embarrassment put upon the new Administration. The effort to elect new officers was a mere pretense to give him the time to organize a successful combination to force President Garfield into submission to Conkling's dictation. When it became evident that he could not succeed in this project, the deadlock was broken. How little sympathy Conkling had with the declared purpose of electing Republican officers for the Senate was made evident by his resignation, which deprived the Republicans of the last hope of controlling the organization of that body, and gave the Democrats full power to do what they pleased so far as the province of the Senate extended.

Whatever blame for the long and needless session rests nominally upon the Republicans should properly be shifted to Conkling alone. His entire course since the 4th of March has evinced utter indifference to the welfare of the Republican party. He was willing that the party should place itself in a false position before the country and risk popular censure in order that he might gain a personal advantage. He was willing that the new Republican Administration should start out with its hands tied, and that the interests of the Government should suffer in manifold ways, in order that he might have the opportunity for disorganizing the party. And, finally, he was ready to break the Republican majority in the Senate and turn over the control of affairs to the Democrats when he found that he could not organize a conspiracy within the Republican party against a Republican Administration. He now asks a Republican Legislature to reelect him as a reward for this triple treachery.

The late session of the Senate may possibly lead to avoidance in the future of a repetition of its errors. Perhaps it will not promote a movement for a legal limitation upon the duties of an executive session, but it will certainly serve as a warning to the Senate in future executive sessions to proceed with the business of the Government and avoid mere partisan, factional, and personal controversies.

AN IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION.

There is to be a scientific test in London some time in August or September next of the appliances for the complete combustion of smoke and the abatement of the nuisance which arises from non-combustion. This is a matter in which every large city has a lively interest. The people of Cincinnati have evinced a good deal of desire to remove the smoke nuisance, and Senator Pendleton addressed a letter to Secretary Blaine asking that the American Minister at London make a thorough investigation and report on the results of the approaching test. Mr. Lowell was instructed to that end, and replied that it would be well worth while to employ an expert in order that the examination and report might have a practical and trustworthy value. He also suggested that, for the sum of £500, he could secure the services of the gentleman who is to be the general superintendent of the London investigation, and who would for that sum prepare a report, and also purchase, pack, and transmit whatever models and apparatus would be most useful in applying the results of the investigation. Secretary Blaine reports regretfully that there is no available fund from which to authorize the payment of the compensation for the services of such an expert, and in the absence of Congress no steps could be taken by the Government towards procuring a scientific report.

The opportunity which the London test presents ought not to be neglected. The sum of $2,500 ought to be raised by the cities which consume large quantities of bituminous coal, and the money forwarded to Minister Lowell. The five cities of Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Detroit ought to contribute $500 each for the purpose of procuring the desired report, along with such models and apparatus as will enable the municipal authorities to establish a thorough system of inspection and assist the consumers of coal in the efforts they must make to abate the smoke nuisance. The Citizens' Association of Chicago ought to take charge of the matter, and communicate at once with Senator Pendleton. We have no doubt that he would promptly bring the matter before the proper authorities in Cincinnati, and that the coöperation of the five cities named can be secured to make up the small sum necessary to obtain the proper information. The money would undoubtedly be well invested. The time has come when the City Governments must and will enforce an abatement of the smoke nuisance. They ought to ascertain the most thorough and economical plan for doing this. There will result a saving of many thousands of dollars annually to the manufacturers and large consumers of coal in the cost of their fuel, and considerably more in the preservation of the buildings and stocks of goods from the damage done to them by smoke. The Citizens' Association should act upon this suggestion at once.

LAND REFORM IN RUSSIA.

The files of foreign papers just received bring very interesting details as to the nature of the recent Russian ukase for the reorganization of the landed property of the peasantry, which had its origin with Gen. Melikoff, since dismissed from the Cabinet, not for his advocacy of land reform, but, at Bismarck's suggestion evidently, for his effort to give the people something like a constitutional form of government. The ukase is supplementary to the ukase of emancipation issued in 1861, and is unquestionably a measure not only of justice but of advantage to the peasants, who have suffered, like the Irish tenants, that the landed proprietors might enrich themselves.

The first section of the ukase provides that "in those localities where the peasants have not yet constituted themselves proprietors of their lots by coming to an agreement with their former masters, a final date—that of the 1st of January, 1883—is given as the extreme limit within which *voluntary* agreement may be come to between proprietors and peasants for the complete transfer of the land alloted to them in 1861. From this date will begin the period of *obligatory* transfer." The number of peasants who have not been able to become proprietors of their lots is stated at 837,120, and in their cases, after Jan. 1, 1883, they will have the same advantage of compulsory transfer, enforced upon proprietors, as the peasants of Poland have had since the Polish insurrection.

The second section of the ukase lightens the burden of taxation which the peasants have to endure. In the redemption of their land, the peasants of the poorer class have had to pay from 3 to 5 per cent on their debt, though in many cases the payments are out of all proportion to the revenue from the land. In such places it is stated that the arrears of debt to the Government amount to sixteen and a half million of roubles, but in more prosperous places the Government has made a reserve fund of twenty millions. The principal relief in taxation will be made in Smolensk, Novgorod, Jehernigoff, Moscow, Iver, St. Petersburg, Peskog, Kulugu, Kostroma, and Nijni, and the number of peasant proprietors who will be helped by it is 3,701,487. Besides this the Government stipulates to pay the landed proprietors the difference between the old and reduced rates of payment, amounting to 9,000,000 roubles annually. The manner in which the Government will meet this payment is thus told by the London *Times* correspondent:

> This sum will not be included in the budget of the Empire, as a separate source for the amount has been found in the accumulated profits of the State bank, amounting to about 100,000,000 roubles. These profits are the result of ordinary banking and commercial transactions, and of different transactions made on account of the Government. Taking the three years of 1877, 1878, and 1879 as an example—the balance-sheets of the bank show the net profits to have been 10,165,246 roubles, 15,425,054 roubles, and 12,760,057 roubles respectively. From these profits, therefore, the 9,000,000 could annually be taken, but it is only intended to take 7,000,000, the remaining 2,000,000 being covered by the ½ per cent surplus obtained from the more prosperous and better situated localities.

The third and last provision of the ukase remits all accumulated arrears of payments on land due from the peasants. It is a little remarkable that the London papers, which are extolling Gen. Melikoff, and justly, for his efforts to elevate and improve the condition of the Russian peasants, do not perceive that the evils of which they have been complaining so bitterly are almost identically the same as those of which the Irish tenants have complained, the only difference being that in Ireland the suffering consequent upon the infamously unjust British land laws has been more intense. While in some parts of Russia the peasants have at times been forced to the loss of their property and effects, and to a condition bordering on beggary, they have not been forced to starvation and driven out of their country by thousands, nor have they been compelled to subsist for years upon the charity of a foreign country. The declaration of the new Tory leader, Lord Salisbury, that the Irish Land bill is "an ebullition of communism too contemptible to be seriously discussed" stands in sharp contrast with the just and liberal course of the Russian Government.

THE TRIBUNE observed yesterday that it believed in doing well what it undertook to do at all. It practiced what it believed in the publication of the Revised Testament simply as a gratuity to its readers in addition to a regular issue of twenty full pages. There was another way of doing the same thing. The purchasers of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE might have been deprived of the news, and put on a short allowance of miscellaneous reading. The New Testament might have been crowded into space usually devoted to telegrams, local articles, religious discussions, and all the various departments of a great newspaper. There are journals that would do the work, if they did it at all, in this manner. But THE TRIBUNE was not one of them. It printed yesterday morning not only the Revised Testament, but a newspaper complete in every department. And it was the only publishing establishment in Chicago that did *both of these things*.

It was the only journal with a worthy account of the ceremonies attending the dedication of the memorial tablet on the site of Fort Dearborn, including the address of the Hon. John Wentworth in full. It was the only journal that presented the usual variety of news concerning music, the drama, the churches, society, the amusements of the people: the only one with foreign dispatches in the usual abundance; the only one with Washington and New York news,—in short, it was *the only newspaper issued in Chicago yesterday morning*. There were some Scriptural flyleaves afloat under a different imprint, but there was no other newspaper offered to the public.

Of course it cost THE TRIBUNE more to print sixteen pages of extra reading matter as a pure gratuity to the public than it would to have paid telegraphic bills for four books of the Bible and printed in the space usually devoted to news. Telegraphing is not so expensive as composition and white paper when the latter are required in large quantities. But we chose to do the thing in the most liberal and thorough manner, when once it was decided to do it at all. And to this day THE TRIBUNE is the only paper that has printed the New Testament in compact and readable form, convenient for reference and mailing, and capable of being preserved in separate sheets. It was the only journal that had resources for the work, and the only one that fully met the emergency.

WHEN, a few weeks ago, the Italian Cabinet resigned, because of the Tunisian question, it became soon apparent that under the circumstances it would be impossible to form a new Cabinet out of the material from the Right of the Chambers. Cairoli was prevailed upon to withdraw his resignation, and King Humbert appealed directly to the different political parties to stand by the Cabinet and not to impede its action by needless and bitter attacks. But after the Bey of Tunis had signed the ten articles turning himself and Beylick over to France the position of Cairoli and his Cabinet became untenable and he resigned again, because he held his position only, so to speak, by the suffrance of the Chambers, having no majority upon which he could rely. Sella, the leader of the Right, was instructed by the King to form a new Cabinet, and telegrams announce the fact that he has been successful in selecting all of its members from the Right. Cairoli could not maintain himself in consequence of the bitter dissension and strife among the parties composing the Left, but since Sella has formed his new Cabinet they have united and closed up, and the latter will be as much without a majority in the Chambers as his predecessor has been. But this is not all. Extreme dissatisfaction exists throughout Italy in consequence of the formation of this Cabinet, and the extreme Left have resolved to issue an appeal to the people protesting against the transfer of the political power to the Right. The situation in Italy must be regarded as very serious, conflicts between the people and military having already taken place at Milan, Naples, Florence, and Pisa. A general revolution seems to be inevitable. Whatever may be said of Cairoli, one thing is certain: that notwithstanding the dissensions existing in his own party he succeeded in securing more substantial reforms than many of his predecessors in office did under more favorable circumstances.

PRINCE BISMARCK is down on orators and oratory, because his old opponent Richter, who has given him many severe castigations, excels him in that art. In concluding a speech which he made in answer to Richter, the Chancellor said:

> A good orator has not always the best of judgment. Eloquence is a gift which exercises an influence far beyond its value, and consequently its importance is overrated. A good orator must be somewhat of a poet, and here I may say, by the way, that both are not always, in handling the truth, mathematically correct. A good speaker is seldom a good player at whist, or at chess, or a good statesman; he cannot be a good calculator. Eloquence often exercises a dangerous influence upon people who have but little judgment; but the man to whose cool circumspection, experience, and prudent consideration the management of great and important business interests are intrusted can hardly be a perfect orator. Whether or not during our present development of culture a remedy will be invented against this "evil of eloquence" I am at loss to say. But it would be well to keep in mind what is related of Frederick the Great. He listened to one lawyer with great pleasure, and when he concluded the King said: "The fellow," as he disrespectfully expressed himself, "is right!" He then listened to the other, and when he concluded the King scratched his head and said: "That fellow is right also!" Both the "fellows" were in a bad predicament, and the King, being much incensed, punished them for abusing their gift to convince others.

What would Chancellor Bismarck say if he had the opportunity of listening to the eloquence displayed at an American town-meeting during election time?

SEVERAL weeks ago two lewd women Fridoline Vögelin and Theresa Hauser, landed in New York, having been sent there by the town authorities of Böttstein, Canton of Aargau, Switzerland. They were immediately arrested by the proper authorities at Castle Garden, and, proof having been adduced that they were vagabonds and lewd persons, they were sent back to Switzerland in the same steamer which brought them over. The officers of the Town of Böttstein now admit that both the women were "emigrated" by them to America because of their immoral life, their unwillingness to work, being confirmed vagrants, and because they were a dishonor and shame to the community. Their transportation was paid for out of the Town Treasury, and each one received 20 francs pocket-money. The Hauser woman, who at first objected to being thus forcibly "emigrated," was left the alternative of the workhouse or emigration. The Government of the Canton of Aarrau is also honest enough to acknowledge that the action of the town authorities of Böttstein is very reprehensible, and steps are being taken to prevent the repetition of similar occurrences.

THE American hog has conquered Europe, and the opposition against it will cease as soon as our packing-houses exercise a little more care in the preparation of the meat for the European markets. Flour is now fairly following in the footsteps of the hog. According to Vienna papers the increased import of American flour caused the business of the celebrated Hungarian milling industry to greatly decline. It is no wonder that Hungarian land-owners and agriculturists are becoming greatly alarmed at this state of affairs, and send deputations of their largest land-holders and producers of cereals to this country to examine our systems of agriculture and milling. Counts Andrassy and Seczgenji, and Dr. Mayer, who are at present traveling in America, will derive but little comfort from the statistical statements of our flour export during the last four months. From the 1st of January to the 8th of May, 1880, the four principal Atlantic seaports exported 1,696,893 barrels of flour to Europe, and during the same time in 1881 they exported over 2,818,776 barrels, an increase of 1,121,883 barrels for the first four months of 1881. This increase explains, in part, the decrease in the exportation of wheat.

SOME time ago the cable brought us the news that the order of the Russian Government for the erection of fortifications along the German frontier had been countermanded by the Czar. According to the *Montagsblatt* the Russian Government has now concluded to purchase the lands belonging to Count Tyschkewitsch, situated near the City of Kowno, for the purpose of constructing thereon extensive fortifications. The lands lie on the right bank of the River Niemen, and it is the intention to build the forts constituting the line of defense along that bank down to the confluence of that river with the Villa. At this point all the armies coming from the West for the purpose of invading Russia have always made their crossings. Whether or not the former intention to fortify the City of Kowno has been abandoned remains to be seen.

THE Council of the City of Biel, in Switzerland, has passed an ordinance which, if properly enforced, will answer the purpose for which it was enacted. The burghers of that city were very slow in the payment of their municipal taxes, and in order to force them to square up with the City Treasurer every one in arrears with his taxes is prohibited by the provisions of this ordinance from entering a beer or wine saloon under penalty of imprisonment. This is about as bad as one of the blue laws of Connecticut, which forbids a married man to kiss his wife on Sunday. But the law contains a good moral. Nobody should be permitted to drink beer or wine or get tipsy until he has complied with his first obligation to city and State—i. e., has paid his taxes.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* prints the following note, which has been forwarded to it by its recipient, Mr. M. D. Todd, now a resident of England:

> NO. 10 DOWNING STREET, WHITEHALL, April 30, 1881.—SIR: Mr. Gladstone has received your letter of the 11th inst., in which you send him a cutting from an American newspaper giving an account of "the existence at St. Petersburg of papers which show that Russia has been invited by France and England to recognize the South, and that Russia had refused." He desires me to say that it is not distinctly stated from whom the English letter came, but that the story is unfounded as far as the English Government is concerned. I am, sir, your obedient servant.
> HORACE SEYMOUR.

A DAY or two ago the cable announced the death of Franz von Dingelstedt, the Director of the Vienna Hofburg Theatre. He was born in 1814 in Halsdorf, Upper Hessia. In 1850 he was appointed Manager of the Court Theatre at Munich; in 1867 General Manager of the Court Theatre at Weimar; 1867, Director of the Court Opera Theatre at Vienna; and for eight years he occupied the position of Director of the Hofburg Theatre at Vienna. He has written numerous poems and novels, several dramas, and studies and copies after Shakspeare. By his tragedy "The House of Barneveldt" he secured the name of an excellent tragic poet.

PRINCE PETER of Oldenburg, whose death is announced by telegraph, was the son of Prince Peter Frederick George of Oldenburg and the Grand Duchess Catharina Paulorona, daughter of Czar Paul of Russia. The deceased was born in 1812. He resided in St. Petersburg, and was one of the intimate friends of Czar Alexander II. He took a great interest in education, science, and the arts. Out of his own means he founded an academy of jurisprudence, which he endowed with one million roubles. He was well known as a poet of considerable talent. His works appeared in the Russian and French languages.

THE verbal abomination—"forelady"—has been creeping into the advertising columns of late. Who ever heard of a "foregentleman"? There is no dignity in the word "lady" which is not found in "woman." In fact "lady," out of a certain narrow sense, is becoming a vulgarism. Whoever writes himself down in a hotel register or elsewhere "Mr. Blank *and lady*," commits a solecism. And to say "lady" when "woman" will do, is only to show a limited knowledge of good English, if not positive bad breeding. Before long the "ladies" will all be in the shops and dressmaking rooms, and the "women" outside of them.

COL. MCCLURE is trying to goad some of the Philadelphia legislators into suing him for libel. So he pleasantly says every day in italics on his editorial page:

> Representatives ——, ——, and —— are corrupt legislative scoundrels, and many citizens must have known that they were dishonest when they voted for them.

All this is in connection with the stubborn refusal of the Legislature to repeal the law under which the Delinquent Tax Collector fleeces the public out of something like $200,000 per annum.

NICHOLAS FISH would seem to have the first requisit for success in political life—a hardened and carbonized cheek. When Mr. Blaine offered to transfer him from Switzerland to Denmark he declined respectfully with thanks, but made a bid for Berlin. He did "want promotion," indeed. A leap from $5,000 to $17,500, and from a Chargéship to a first-class mission would have been a rise in the world for a comparatively unknown young man.

LE DOOK loquitur:

> Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness!
> This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
> The tender leaves of tea; to-morrow blossoms,
> And bears his blushing honors thick upon him:
> The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
> And—when he thinks, good, easy man, full surely
> His greatness is a ripening—nips his root,
> And then he falls, as I do.

How bucolic and agricultural Mr. Wolsey was, to be sure!

A NOT very encouraging, but at the same time characteristic sign, is the tendency in Prussia to reduce the salaries of all teachers. It is a well-known fact that they never were much to boast of, but during the time of Falk's administration as Minister of Education and Culture, salaries were at least increased to such a figure that teachers were enabled to live somewhat respectably. But this increase is now being reduced again throughout the State.

IF it suits young Mr. Bennett to have his paper run as a supplement to "Around the World with Gen. Grant" perhaps nobody else ought to complain. But it is plain Charles Nordhoff has no stomach for the business. One of these days there will be another earthquake in the *Herald* office, and the fragments will fill seven baskets full.

DURING the year 1880 20,000 Chinese were converted to Christianity by missionaries sent to China for the purpose. But the Mohammedan missionaries did five times better during the same time. They preached the pleasures of Paradise and the beauty of its houris and secured over 100,000 converts to Islamism.

"HARD lying from beginning to end" was the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff's happy description of certain forged extracts from the revised New Testament printed a week before the regular publication. The Rev. Dr. Schaff is the recognized head of the American Committee of Revision.

THE telegraph informs us that Hessy Helfmann, the Nihilist woman who is to be executed after her confinement, has been delivered of a still-born child. If the child had lived it would have been amply provided for. According to a Copenhagen paper an elderly gentleman residing in that city, wealthy and unmarried, who in his younger years resided in St. Petersburg, but who is not identified with the Nihilistic cause, had declared his willingness to adopt the child of the poor creature. He had written to the proper authorities at St. Petersburg, but, of course, his humane offer is now in vain.

JAY GOULD couldn't remember whether he drew his check for $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 in the American Union business, but he could probably tell the exact figure of that property he handed over to avoid a criminal prosecution for his complicity in the Erie frauds.

LE DUKE, too, has resigned. But his resignation was extracted from him with a double molar forceps and three Cabinet officers at the long end of it.

THE President has a wise son who says: "The White House is all right, but I'd rather be back in Mentor playing in the woods."

PORTER'S "Life of Voltaire," just out, is highly spoken of by the critics. It is in two large volumes—one too many.

MR. CONKLING ought to write a play. He has the dramatic faculty highly developed.

MR. CONKLING exhibits a painful desire to knuckle down again and "let that pass."

PERSONALS.

Jeff Davis is going to Canada. He will travel as a man.

For a sick man, Mr. Blaine appears to be on deck a good deal.

A dispatch states that $100,000 has been deposited in a bank in this country to the credit of the Land League. It looks now as though Parnell could afford another trip to Paris.

Mr. Will S. Hays is a candidate for Mayor of Louisville. It is only necessary to state that Mr. Hays is the author of "Mollie Darling." Every reader can now figure on the majority of the other man.

It has been decided that the editor of a Milwaukee paper who was arrested several weeks ago on a charge of libel, is not guilty. The statutes of Wisconsin provide that the libelous matter must be circulated.

A boy in Kokomo writes to know what will make him grow. The Hon. John Wentworth of this city was for many years in the habit of eating a light lunch—two or three pies, or some little trifle like that, before retiring.

Mr. John S. Barron, an assistant editor of the *North American Review*, living at St. John, N. B., went to Boston on the 28th of January, and has not been seen or heard of since Feb. 8, when he went out, leaving his baggage at the hotel.

An American boarding-house pie was recently sent to the Czar by the Nihilists, but the deadly nature of the article was discovered in time to prevent its being placed upon the table. A sandwich now seems to be the only hope of the Nihilists.

The New York *Tribune* wonders why the Kentucky papers take so little interest in the Conkling resignation. Our recently-married contemporary forgets that there was a race meeting in

...paper an elderly gentleman resid-...y, wealthy and unmarried, who fo...ears resided in St. Petersburg, but ...ntified with the Nihilistic cause, ...his willingness to adopt the child ...reature. He had written to the ...rities at St. Petersburg, but, ...mane offer is now in vain.

...D couldn't remember whether ...eck for $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 in ...a Union business, but he could ...the exact figure of that property ...ver to avoid a criminal prosecu-...mplicity in the Erie frauds.

...too, has resigned. But his resig-...ttracted from him with a double ...and three Cabinet officers at the

...ident has a wise son who says: ...House is all right, but I'd rather be ...r playing in the woods."

..."Life of Voltaire," just out, is ...of by the critics. It is in two ...s—one too many.

...LING ought to write a play. He ...tic faculty highly developed.

...LING exhibits a painful desire to ...a again and "let that pass."

PERSONALS.

...is going to Canada. He will ...n.

...man, Mr. Blaine appears to be ...d deal.

...states that $100,000 has been de-...nk in this country to the credit of ...gue. It looks now as though Par-...rd another trip to Paris.

...S. Hays is a candidate for ...isville. It is only necessary to ...Hays is the author of "Mollie ...ry reader can now figure on the ...other man.

...decided that the editor of a ...per who was arrested several ...a charge of libel, is not guilty. ...Wisconsin provide that the libel-...t be circulated.

...Kokomo writes to know what ...grow. The Hon. John Wentworth ...for many years in the habit of ...unch—two or three pies, or some ...that, before retiring.

...Barron, an assistant editor of ...erican Review, living at St. John, ...Boston on the 26th of January, ...een seen or heard of since Feb. ...t out, leaving his baggage at the

...n boarding-house pie was re-...the Czar by the Nihilists, but the ...f the article was discovered in ...its being placed upon the table. ...seems to be the only hope of

...rk *Tribune* wonders why the ...rs take so little interest in the ...nation. Our recently-married ...forgets that there was a race ...isville last week. Business be-...s Mr. Watterson's motto.

...rk *Post* says that "Mr. Aldrich ...a slight change in the tone of ...*thly*, the exact nature of which ...fix or define, but the change is ...ceptible on that account." If the ...this sentence wished to refer to ...*thly* and Mr. Howells without ..., his success is something phe-

...climbs on to my knee—
...is four years old,
...right blue eyes don't see
...microscope to behold.
...rd—that's one of her tasks;
...beek with her little fat thumb,
...ight in my face she asks;
...at makes the wrinkles come?"
...*hine and Shadow*," by S. J. Tilden.

...BLIC OPINION.

...*nquirer* (Dem.): Conkling has ...famous 306 at Chicago; but just ...hey are it is not easy to ascer-...nem may have straggled away.

...*urier-Journal* (Dem.): Conk-...im that he elected Garfield. If ...ted him on the supposition that ...his time to lubricating the New ...Garfield does not seem to have ...o his mission.

...*ader* (Rep.): His Imperious-...e, should have some one to take ...and flatten that bump of self-...e would not be so handsome in...

FOREIGN.

Persecution of Jews Forbidden by the Governor-General of Charkoff.

He Will Not Hesitate to Enforce Martial Law, if Necessary.

Irish Peasants Take Refuge in a Castle to Escape Service of Writs.

They Are Surrounded by Police and Soldiery to Starve Them Out.

Coronation of Roumania's New King with a Crown of Steel.

French Irreconcilables Blame France for Crushing the Right of Asylum.

Reports that There Has Been Fighting Between the Kaffirs and Boers.

ROUMANIA.

CORONATION CEREMONIES.

Special Cable.

BUCHAREST, May 22.—The coronation ceremonies of King Charles of Roumania took place to-day. Great preparations had been made during the past week. All the buildings of the chief streets were decorated with flags and festoons of the national colors,—blue yellow, and red. Bright rugs and carpets were displayed at the windows. The town was gay with garlands and wreaths. Temporary tribunes were erected at all convenient places. On Saturday evening at 6 o'clock the crowns were carried in state with an escort to the Cathedral, and remained there all night. At 8 o'clock a torchlight and military procession was held. Bands played "The New Coronation March." The streets were crowded with people in different Wallachian and Moldavian costumes. The women wore black petticoats richly embroidered with gold. The men wore white coats and sheepskin jackets, or long white cloth coats ornamented with black and colors.

THE EFFECT

was very fine. On Sunday morning the streets were lined with troops. The tribunes, windows, and roofs were thronged. The Royal procession passed from the railway station the whole length of the city, with cannon firing and peals ringing, and abundant evidences of great popular enthusiasm. With the first cannon shot a loud thunder clap was heard, but the shower was soon over. At noon the King and Queen entered the court of the Cathedral, where they were met by the clergy and the choir singing hymns. The coronation took place on a raised platform. Beside the King was his brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, and his two younger sons. Many diplomats and strangers were present. On the right were the Senate, Assembly, and other bodies. The special Austrian mission was intrusted to Gen. Bauer, commandant of Transylvania.

THE KING WORE HIS UNIFORM,

stars, and many orders. The Queen was very beautiful in a white satin dress, richly embroidered with Marie De Medici collar, a long white satin mantle, trimmed with sable, and a splendid pearl coronet. The crowns were brought on a velvet cushion by the clergy from the Cathedral. The King's crown was of steel and finely worked. It was made from Turkish cannon captured at Plevna. The Queen's crown was of gold, with a white and red velvet cap. The clergy, in gorgeous gold-cloth vestments, chanted a "Te Deum." School children assisted the choir. The venerable Metropolitan prayed, and blessed the crowns. Their Majesties knelt, and he blessed them, sprinkled them with holy water, and kisses the cross. The King, Queen, and Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern, signed the Coronation Act. It was illuminated on parchment. The seal of State was affixed. The choir then chanted

LONG AND LOUD HURRAHS

were raised outside. Their majesties departed in an open carriage to the palace to receive the congratulations of the diplomatic bodies. The crowns were carried in a long procession with the clergy, bodies of State, members of the tribunals, a military guard, and 4,000 Provincial Deputies in national costume. Several Turks from the Dobrudja arriving at the palace were received in the throne-room by the King and Queen seated on the throne. The President of the Senate presented the crown in the name of the nation. There was great enthusiasm everywhere. A public dinner was given to the delegates in the park on the Chaussee or great public drives of Bucharest. There was also a general illumination with fireworks this evening at the Chausee, and a picturesque lighting of the Cismegin Garden. On Monday there will be a grand cortege of a symbolic character. On Tuesday there will be a military parade.

HAIL TO THE KING!

To the Western Associated Press.

BUCHAREST, May 22.—Fêtes in honor of the elevation of Roumania to a Kingdom began to-day with the coronation of King Charles with a crown of steel manufactured from cannon captured at Plevna, which was placed on his Majesty's head by the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. There was an immense concourse present. The city is brilliantly illuminated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BESIEGED PEASANTS.

Special Cable.

LIMERICK, May 22.—The state of affairs in New Pallas district remains much the same. The Sheriff is still unable to execute his writs of eviction. The military force, consisting of 100 picked men of the Ninth Regiment and a similar number of the Fifty-seventh, returned to headquarters early this morning without attacking, as any assault on the castle in which the occupiers of the land have fortified themselves could not but have resulted in most serious consequences. During the course of the day a council was held between the resident Magistrate, the Sheriff, and the military and police officers. It was resolved to invest the castle and starve out the occupants. With this object a number of soldiers and police formed a cordon around the castle to prevent the besieged from obtaining provisions. It is plain that all who are in the castle are

AS DETERMINED AS EVER TO HOLD OUT.

They seem to be in the highest spirits and to be amply supplied with creature comforts of all kinds. The holders of the castle are loudly cheered by those who are outside. The bridges had been broken down, as the idea got abroad that artillery was to be sent to storm the castle. The destruction of the bridges was intended to obstruct the passage of the cannon. It seems that the disturbances began after the Sheriff's visit to the farms of two tenants. Neither stock nor property of any kind was to be found, nor was any resistance offered until the castle was reached. Here they sought a certain Timothy Quinland. As soon as the Sheriff and his party approached a shower of stones came on the police from this stronghold, and the resident Magistrate states that a bullet struck the wall alongside of the agent. The police, with swords, battons, and rifles,

BEAT BACK THE CROWD,

but could do nothing against the castle garrison, which was armed with scythes, forks, and other implements. Three priests arrived on the scene and effectually exerted themselves to secure order. But for their interference there would have been bloodshed.

When the expedition faced for home they found another broken bridge before them, and, while they were making the passage, the crowd, who had broken away from the priests, opened fire with stones. Immediately the police were given the order to load. Father O'Donnell sprang forward in front of the leveled rifles and shouted out that he would be responsible for order. Meantime a body of police rushed on the crowd of men and women in the rear. Swords and batons were flourished. A reporter was roughly handled, and the police struck out excitedly right and left. This was the last collision, and

THE POLICE THEN SAFELY CROSSED THE BRIDGE.

Half an hour later two Land-League bands, with banners, and accompanied by thousands of people, arrived on the townland from Tipperary, and, being too late for the disturbances, proceeded to celebrate the defeat of the landlords. It was intended to evict John Anderson, of Castletown, but the Bailiff, through fear, refused to act with the Sheriff, and the eviction had to be abandoned. As the troops were filing off past Anderson's house a mob assembled along the road and behind the hedges on the east side, and began to pour in a shower of stones. Several of the troops were struck and wounded. The district is in a most turbulent state. The local priests declare that if any further attempt is made to carry out the decree by force they cannot restrain the people, and a most disastrous collision will be the result. The civil power, backed by military force, are powerless, and the next steps are awaited with the greatest anxiety by the authorities, who have ordered the troops in Dublin to be in readiness to proceed to the south at an hour's notice. The arrest of the Rev. Eugene Sheehy has greatly intensified the excitement which prevails in the County Limerick, and it is now next to impossible to put the law in operation without resorting to violent measures.

STARVING OUT A GARRISON.

To the Western Associated Press.

DUBLIN, May 22.—The castle on an estate at New Pallisin, in which the tenants took refuge to escape the service of writs, has been surrounded by police and soldiery in order to starve out the garrison.

SPAIN.

THE CENTENARY OF CALDERON.

Special Cable.

MADRID, May 22.—To-day begin the festivities of the Centenary of Calderon. For more than ten days Madrid has presented a scene of extraordinary animation. Sometimes as many as 12,000 strangers have arrived in one day's trains. Already more than ninety thousand people have come, and every hotel down to the lowest tavern is densely crowded. The prices paid in many cases are ridiculously high. The vast majority of visitors come from the Provinces of the Peninsula, and among the foreigners the Portuguese, French, and Americans are most numerous. The weather has favored during the past ten days the horse races and annual fairs of Sanisidro, as well as the Madrid Feria Enprado.

THE BOULEVARDS ARE ALIVE

with tents and pavilions, splendidly prepared for the dances and concerts which are to be given by the principal clubs and corporations of the Capital. The sight in the streets since the fair opened on Thursday, and even more so to-day, is quite curious, as many visitors are attired in quaint provincial costumes, the bright colors of the women contrasting with the singular leggings, beaver hats, velveteen jackets, and bright sashes of the men. The festivities of the centenary are divided into the popular entertainment and processions, that begin on Wednesday next, and

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CELEBRATION

which was inaugurated to-day by a distribution of the prizes of the relatives of contributors of essays and poems in honor of Calderon. There was a very splendid ceremony in the central court of Madrid University, where a magnificent exhibition of armor, pictures, heirlooms, tapestries, documents, and old furniture belonging to the Spanish nobility and grandees, was opened by the King, Queen, Court, and Ministers in great state. To-night a literary and musical feature was given by the Society of Artist and Authors in the Royal Opera-House in the presence of 3,500 persons. This closed the first day of a whole week which is to be devoted to the centenary.

FETES.

To the Western Associated Press.

MADRID, May 22.—The Calderon Bicentenary fêtes opened to-day with a meeting of literary celebrities under the presidency of the King. The city is crowded to excess.

RUSSIA.

PROTECTING THE JEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 22.—The Governor-General of Charkoff has issued a proclamation forbidding the persecution of the Jews, and stating that the Jews, equally with all other faithful subjects of the Czar, are under the protection of the laws. Their person and property must therefore be equally respected. The proclamation says: "I therefore summon all well-disposed persons to help by all means in their power to tranquilize the public mind, and if the Jews are further attacked I shall proceed with the greatest severity against the rioters. I shall not hesitate to use armed force, or to place the country under martial law if necessary."

A DENIAL.

Reports of anti-Jewish riots at Moscow are denied.

ARREST OF PEASANTS.

One hundred peasants on Prince Gortschakoff's estate, near Nieff, have been arrested for creating disturbances.

FRANCE.

THE TURF.

PARIS, May 22.—The race for the French Oaks to-day was won by Serpolette, Perplexi second, and Alphonsine third. Time, 2:30.

THE IRRECONCILABLES.

At a private meeting organized by Irreconcilables to protest against the sentence on Hessy Helfmann, after a number of inflammatory speeches, resolutions were passed censuring the acts of Russia, blaming France for crushing the right of asylum, and hoping the revolutionists of Russia would triumph.

OBITUARY.

Prosper Duvergier de Hauranne, author, and member of the French Academy, is dead.

THE EAST.

MIDHAT PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 22.—Midhat Pasha has arrived here. Turkan Bey, formerly Turkish Ambassador at Rome, during a recent visit to Smyrna, communicated with Midhat Pasha, and, it having been ascertained that previous to his visit correspondence had passed between them, the former has been arrested and will be brought to Constantinople.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

Abdul Bey, ex-Chief of the Albanian League, has been court-martialed and condemned to death.

TUNIS.

EXCITED MOUNTAINEERS.

BISERTA, May 22.—The mountaineers in the neighborhood of Mateur are very much excited. It is believed that they will try to regain possession of Mateur.

DISCONTENT.

LONDON, May 22.—The French forces in Tunis number 30,700 men. Much discontent prevails at the dismissal of officials at the institution of Roustan, and the French Minister, who is carrying everything with him.

ABANDONED THEIR PURPOSE.

The Ministers had decided to depose the Bey of Tunis, but, learning that France had undertaken to protect him, they abandoned their intention.

SOUTH AFRICA.

FIGHTING BETWEEN THE KAFFIRS AND BOERS.

DURBAN, May 22.—News is received from Pretoria that there has been fighting between the Kaffirs and Boers. The loss on both sides was slight.

THE LOSS.

LONDON, May 22.—A Durban dispatch says the Kaffirs, in the fight with the Boers, lost seventy men killed.

ITALY.

A CONFERENCE.

ROME, May 22.—King Humbert has had a conference with Coppino, Mancini, and Farini with reference to the formation of a Cabinet.

AMERICAN FLOUR.

Its Importation into France—Protests of French Millers—Appeal for a Protective Tariff.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—The millers of France have become alarmed at the increase in the importation into that country of flour from the United States, and have addressed to the French Senate a petition praying for an increase of duty on American flour imported into France, or that a law be passed that flour be not allowed entrance now on an equality with wheat. The millers base this petition upon the old cry of protection to home industry, claiming that the importations from America are very prejudicial to the milling industries of France, and that it is not in accordance with French interests to admit foreign manufactured products on better terms than the raw material. This movement in the French Legislature may ultimately prove to be a matter of importance to the flour and wheat interests of the Northwest. The following is the text of the petition upon this subject, which has recently been received at the State Department from France:

"At the moment when the Senate commences to discuss the duty upon flour, allow us to draw your attention to the present situation of the French millers through the growth of the importation of flour from the United States. The increase of importation is as follows:

	Barrels.
1879	4,230,242
1878	2,702,236
1877	1,504,979

"This increase, which really only dates back a year, has remained unnoticed because of its recent date, and for the reason that the public attention was absorbed by the situation of England, where the two last harvests were so calamitous that they were obliged to import three-quarters of the flour consumed. In the meantime it is an error to suppose that this immense deficit has prevented the English millers from feeling the effect of the increase of importations of American flour. We have only to read the English papers in order to be posted on this point. This has resulted in an embarrassment the most annoying in the markets of the country. It is not to be doubted that on the return of the usual harvests of England the American flour will find a market much more difficult; consequently the Americans will have to find a new channel. It is in the market the most important next to England, that is to say in the French market, that the increase of production will be necessarily directed. To dissipate all doubts in this regard, it is simply necessary to draw attention to what has already been experienced with the American wheat. For some time it has been directed towards the English market; at a later period, on account of the progression of the harvests, it has appeared on our coast; and to-day it invades the whole country.

"The experience of the past should not be forgotten by us; what has happened with the wheat is likely to occur with the flour. The continuation of increase in the importation of American flour is also the more certain that they have reduced the rates of transportation 25 per cent, and send us the wheat in the shape of flour instead of in the form of grain; 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of wheat is reduced to seventy-five kilograms (165 pounds) of flour. The exportation of flour would consequently gradually take the place of the wheat. The situation in which such a state of affairs places our milling industry comes from what exists. To-day the millers of the United States as practical people establish their mills in the heart of the States that produce the wheat, such as Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota, Iowa, etc. Following the wheat and the flour from its departure from America until its arrival in France, the expenses of transportation from Minneapolis, Minn., the centre of the grain-producing and milling interest, the most important, which we may take as an example, are, by employing the most economical route, that of the lakes and canals, 10 centimes (2 cents) the 100 kilograms for wheat and flour. The duties in France, according to the projected tariff of the Custom-House, are 50 centimes (12 cents) on 100 kilograms of wheat and 1 france 20 centimes (23 cents) on 100 kilograms of flour. Taking for a basis that to get 100 kilograms of flour we must have 130 kilograms (286 pounds) of wheat, it follows that 100 kilograms of flour made in France from American wheat, having to support the costs of transportation, amounts to 13 francs ($2.50), and on paying the Custom-House duty of 78 centimes (15 cents) amounts in all to 13 francs 78 centimes ($2.65), while the same amount of flour made in America and brought to France pays only 10 francs ($1.93) for transportation and 1 franc 20 centimes (23 cents) customs duty, making a total of 11 francs 20 centimes ($2.16). The difference in favor of the American miller on 100 kilograms is 2 francs 58 centimes (50 cents), which represents for him a premium of 6¼ per cent.

With such advantages the importation of American flour should increase rapidly; it is what has already occurred, and what has happened simply confirms the former premonitions. The amount of importations for the last three years which we gave given above proves this statement. The American flour has supplanted our products in all the markets, and there only remains to us the national market, the only one which we have a right to defend. The French miller accepts the principles of free trade; it is in effect a most wholesome stimulant, but it is not, we think, making free trade to admit foreign manufactured products on better terms than the raw materials. It is for this reason that we have the honor to ask you not to allow the entrance of flour save on the same equality as wheat. The interest of the consumer, which we should have constantly in view in all matters touching the raising of the tariff, will not be brought into question here; it is insured by the duty on wheat of 60 centimes (12 cents) on the 100 kilograms, which is a simple duty of balance, and in which the miller on his part can have nothing to object to. If we would only remember that the French miller manufactures every year 2,500,000,000 francs' worth of flour, and that it is the only market for 100,000,000 hectolitres (275,100,000 bushels of wheat, which represents the average amount of our harvest, we shall have an idea of the importance of the national interest that is threatened."

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

The Recent Movement from Germany to America, and Its Causes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—The State Department has recently taken a new departure in the matter of furnishing the public with information. It is endeavoring to give to the world the reports of its Consular Agents before they are out of date. The past system of the Government has been to withhold all information as to these reports for at least a year, when they have been sent to Congress, and perhaps would not be printed for another year. The consequence has been, that any practical information which they contained for business-men was useless, as opportunities which may have existed for the opening of new trade-channels often do not exist after two years. Yet it has been considered wisdom and diplomacy, and all that sort of thing, in the management of the State Department to guard this information as a state secret, and to treat all public affairs, for that matter, as the private property of the temporary chief of the Department. The change in the system is sharply illustrated by a recent paper received at the State Department on the subject of emigration from Germany, in which Consul Catlin, of Stuttgart, not only gives a good deal of important and well-arranged information, but even, in part, adopts a certain newspaper-form. The following is a passage in this paper, in which he reports an interview held with a prominent official of the Würtemberg Government on the subject of emigration:

Question—"Of what class of people is the present emigration principally composed?"

Reply—"Chiefly of tillers of the soil, hardy and robust men, whose loss from the rural districts will be much more felt than would the drawing off of a corresponding number of the population from the cities, which are comparatively overcrowded, and where the unemployed and criminal classes are generally found. As for the actual loss in population, it is really no great subject for regret, for our rate of increase is very rapid. The Kingdom is quite thickly peopled, its productive capacities are taxed to the utmost for the support of its inhabitants, and emigration may, therefore, be considered rather a relief than otherwise. But those who are emigrating are the tillers in the fields and vineyards—men who are necessarily the largest contributors to our agricultural welfare, and who have generally some mechanical skill as well. They compose the element we can least afford to lose."

Question—"Is there any reason for supposing that paupers and criminals are sent from here to the United States as emigrants?"

Reply—"None whatever; that is, in the case of persons known to be such. It is of course impossible for the emigrant agents to make thorough inquiry into the antecedents of every one of the many hundreds presenting themselves to be registered as intending to emigrate. But there is no organized movement, either on the part of local, county, or town authorities, or of any philanthropic association, to send such persons to the United States. A general belief and understanding exists here that, even if sent thither, they would not be permitted to land."

Question—"Are there any means by which the authorities here can, if they so desire, arrest this tide of emigration?"

Reply—"Practically none. Even the restrictions existing at the German ports of embarkation, Hamburg and Bremen, are rendered fruitless by the fact that any German wishing to emigrate to America can easily avoid them by passing over into Belgium or Holland, and taking steamer at Antwerp or Rotterdam. On the French frontier the passport regulations are enforced with a somewhat greater show of vigor, so that but few emigrants from Germany leave by way of Havre or other ports in France. Most of those leaving covertly go by way of one or the other of the two non-German ports previously mentioned."

Question—"To what, in your opinion, may this sudden increase, or rather revival, of emigration to the United States be attributed?"

Reply—"Every season disastrous to agricultural interests gives an impetus to emigration. The grape and grain crops have been poor for three or four years, causing much distress and want among the lower classes and in the rural populations. These latter, hearing from their friends in America of the, to them, fabulous rates of wages ($2 or $3 a day) paid there, and of the good crops and general prosperity, naturally turn thither with longing eyes, and come to look with discontent upon their lot here, where they see no chance of bettering themselves. Do what they will, few if any of them lay aside any money here. The great evil in our rural districts is the tavern, where workingmen pass their evenings drinking beer, instead of remaining at home with their wives and families. When their working hours are over, they repair to the tavern; when Sunday comes, they pass the entire day there. The result is, they save nottheing, and are no better off at the end of the year than they were at the beginning."

Question—"Is there no remedy for this prevalence of beer-shops?"

Reply—"Not so long as licenses to keep them are so easily obtained. Were only one or two allowed in each village, the evil would be to a great extent done away with, whereas now almost every other house is a beer-saloon, and a laboring man finds it almost impossible, in passing along the street, to resist the temptation of dropping in at one or another of them before he reaches home."

Question—"Are the peasantry here kept well informed of the condition of affairs in America by those who have previously emigrated thither?"

Reply—"Perfectly. Every letter brings glowing accounts of high wages, good crops, and general welfare, and virtually says: 'Come over and join us.' It is easy to understand how ready a poor man, with no prospects before him here, is to listen to such an invitation."

Question—"Is the emigration proportionally large at present from the other parts of Germany?"

Reply—"I can only speak with regard to Bavaria; from which kingdom the emigration is considered less than from Würtemberg. As a general thing the Bavarians are not an emigrating people; and, moreover, their kingdom is not so densely populated as this. Formerly there was considerable Bavarian emigration to Hungary, principally to Transylvania; other parties of Bavarians emigrated to the Rhine Palatinate; but the present tide of departures from Würtemberg to America finds no parallel from the neighboring kingdom to the eastward."

A fact referred to in another part of the conversation above cited is the departure of many young men who have not complied with the legal formalities. This is corroborated by statistical evidence showing that of the 6,875 persons who emigrated, from April 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880, only 1,398, or a little less than one-fourth, were formally released from their obligations to the Kingdom of Würtemberg; and, of these 1,308, there were 1,280 who went to the United States. It is also noticeable that the proportion of those sailing from other than German ports—a route which suggests, at least, a covert departure—is very large. Thus there were 1,154 who left by way of Antwerp and Liverpool, 1,404 by way of Antwer direct, and 285 by way of Rotterdam,—making an aggregate of 2,843 by non-German ports.

It should be remembered too, that the loss which the departure of these emigrants occasions to their native country is not to be camputed merely by the lack of manual labor it causes in the agricultural-regions. Were this the only evil, it might be looked upon as a temaprary and remedial one. But when we come to consider that, according to the most eminent German statisticians, every member of society who has attained his 15th year, or a self-supporting age, represents, in the money already spent on his support and education, a sum equal to about $500, the question at once assumes a practical pecuniary interest,—for, at that rate of calculation, Würtemberg has contributed during the year 1880 alone the snug sum of $4,500,000 toward the extinguishment of our national debt. But this estimate seems to me entirely too low. If, in the days of negro-slavery, an average ignorant field-hand was worth $500, how incalculably more valuable, in the pecuniary, moral, and intellectual scale, is the free white emigrant, with strong arms, an educated mind, and a spirit imbued with principles of freedom, who comes to our shores, bringing his all with him, to do battle with fortune.

The material wealth in the shape of money and personal effects brought over by emigrants averages, according to the Commissioners of Emigration reports, $112 per capita, and probably considerably more than that in the case of the excellent class of people now going from Würtemberg. One case has recently been reported to me of a family, consisting of ten members, who emigrated to the United States from the neighboring Village of Falbach, taking with them 35,000 marks (or about $8,000) in money.

Allusion has already been made to the failure of crops, and the discontent and misery resulting therefrom, as the principal causes of emigration. The increase of demand for labor does not keep pace with the increase of the population. To this may be added the desire to avoid military service, although I am inclined to the belief that, in a majority of cases, this motive is only a secondary one. This belief is corroborated by the experience of former years,—for it appears that during the year 1867-'68 the apprehensions then expressed by many that the new Prussian military law would drive out the best material from the country proved groundless. During that year, for instance, of 132 emigrants who left the town of Reutlingen, only twenty-six were liable to military duty. It is not the fear of military service, but a simple desire to better their condition that drives most young men to emigrate. The German country youth, seeing before him no future, no opportunity of being other than a peasant, and a hard-worked one at that, as his father and his grandfather were before him,—hearing, moreover, from his companions, who have gone before him to the Western Eldorado, glowing accounts of their success and prosperity,—determines to follow their example. His dominant motive is a desire to better his condition. By the help of his friends he scrapes together barely enough money to buy his passage ticket and land him on the wharf at New York or Philadelphia, with barely more than strong arms and a hopeful heart as guarantees of a successful manhood. But, on the eve of his departure, a spectre confronts and claims him. It is a debt of military service which he owes his native land,—a debt the payment of which will preclude for a term of years at least his contemplated departure. It is not to avoid this debt that he leaves, but its avoidance is simply incidental to the carrying out of his previously concerted plans. And so he quietly passes over into Holland or Belgium to take ship, Germany loses an able-bodied citizen, and the United States census report chronicles a gain of one.

Consul-General Kreismann, writing from Berlin, gives the following summary of emigration from Germany to the United States during 1880, with a sketch of the prospect for 1881:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of the German Commissioner of Emigration for the year 1880, as submitted by the Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, to the Reichstag. It will be seen from this document that the total number of German emigrants in the year 1880 was 106,190, of whom 63,778 were males, and 42,412 females. The Kingdom of Prussia has furnished of that total 67,679 persons, coming chiefly from the Provinces of West Prussia, Pomerania, and Posen. The number of persons emigrating from the Kingdom of Bavaria was 10,921; from the Kingdom of Würtemberg, 8,716; from the Grand-Duchy of Baden, 4,867; from the Kingdom of Saxony, 4,089; from the Grand-Duchy of Hesse, 3,032; from the Grand-Duchies of Mecklenburg, 1,625; from the Hanseatic Town of Hamburg, 1,497; from the Grand-Duchy of Oldenburg, 1,001.

"As regards the ports of departure, Bremen was resorted to most largely, 51,727 persons having sailed from there. Hamburg comes next in order with 42,787 persons leaving said port; in addition, 11,242 persons embarked at Antwerp, and 552 at Stettin. Of the whole number of emigrants before stated, 103,115 repaired to the United States, 2,119 to Brazil. The reasons, as stated in the report, for the preference given to the United States consist in the fact 'that there an opportunity is afforded every one, by diligent work, in a comparatively short time, to gain possession of a house and land of his own, and to become independent of others and well-to-do.'

"As showing the class of persons emigrating, the following remarks, quoted from the report will be found of interest: 'A very considerable number of small farmers, after disposing of their estates, have emigrated, and from what can be learned there are numerous other persons of the same category who would have likewise left the country if they could have sold their premises without too great a sacrifice. As compared with former years there are among the emigrants this year a large number of persons who were in by no means unfavorable pecuniary circumstances.'

"Respecting the present year all accounts agree that the number of persons emigrating from the Empire will be in excess of that of the past year. Nor can it be doubted that such will be the fact when the crowds of emigrants are beheld that daily fill the railroad stations here from which the trains depart for Bremen and Hamburg. There are persons of all sexes and ages, infants at the breast, romping boys and girls, young men and maidens, men and wives of mature years, and gray-haired sires. Well-dressed and of strong and healthy appearance, these unceasing crowds forsake the country of their birth for the land of promise beyond the seas, where they hope to find and possess free and happy homes of their own. As long ago as last December their passages have been secured, and for months to come, it is reported, all available places on Bremen and Hamburg steamers are engaged. Nor do the apparent efforts made on the part of the autorities everywhere to stem the tide avail; 'The cry is, still they come.'"

Consul Grinnell, of Bremen, writing on the same subject, says:

"The emigrants this year are, without exception, of the best agricultural and industrial classes, taking money with them, the saving of years, the proceeds of their little tenements sold here, etc. My own inquiry and observation confirm the truth of the statements of the German journals that Germany has never before lost such numbers of worthy and industrious people as are this emigrating to the United States, and that the loss to the German Empire can scarcely be overestimated."

MEXICO.

Oppressive Tariff Laws—Smuggling Over the Border.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—United States Consuls, writing from different portions of Mexico, give detailed information as to the operations of the Mexican Tariff laws, and as to smuggling on the border. The following are illustrations of the operation of these laws. Consul Turner, writing from La Paz, says:

"The recent enforcement of an old law of 'Portazgo,' or law imposing duties upon domestic goods, introduced into La Paz from other parts of Mexico, which weighs heavily upon every inhabitant. The duties on imports, with the addition of the fines, double and triple duties, etc., which are imposed, raise the cost of all articles so high that the people can scarcely earn enough to give them a bare subsistence, and they have not a dollar to spare for superfluities; and the merchants are really afraid to import goods, for it appears impossible to have them so documented as to escape fines and double and triple duties. Only last month a merchant here was forced to pay a fine of $350 for some slight error in the documents covering a small invoice.

"An invoice which might be deemed correct by a Mexican consul, and might pass one custom-house, will very likely be considered all wrong at another custom-house, and be subjected to heavy fines and penalties. I am confident that there is not an officer in the custom-house at La Paz who, being in San Francisco, can make out an invoice which would be considered correct in his own custom-house.

"The custom-house officers appear to think that their principal duties are to put the importers to all possible trouble and expense, and to find ways and means to impose fines, and they are generally sustained by the Treasury Department. I will give an instance: A package of assorted candy sent as samples, and valued at $4, was recently sent by a manufacturer in San Francisco to a merchant here. It was invoiced as 'Azucat candi,' which I think was correct, and I do not see how it could be properly called by any other name; but the custom-house decided that it was wrongly invoiced, and imposed duties, fines, etc., to the amount of $11.59 on the little package of samples valued at $4; and similar cases, frequently on a much larger scale, are of common occurrence.

"Besides all this, the importer always has the fear that under the law of May, 1879, some little error in his invoice may not only cause him to be fined, but also imprisoned, and he really incurs almost as much risk as the smuggler, without the chance of the same profit. In my opinion the only effect of the law of May, 1879, has had has been to encourago smuggling and to discourage importation through legitimate channels.

"There appears to be no remedy for these things, and under these circumstances it cannot reasonably be expected that the imports of La Paz will be increased to any considerable extent in the future."

Vice-Consul Jenne, of Nuevo Laredo, describes smuggling over the border:

"Nuevo Laredo is what is now termed a free port; duties are merely nominal on goods for city consumption. The population is from 4,000 to 5,000. Of course these large stocks of fine goods cannot be consumed here, but the facilities for smuggling are so good that the most of them find the way to the interior without all of them paying duties. Some large houses do a large legitimate business with the interior.

"It is generally conceded that the growth of late years of these two cities on the Rio Grande is owing to the excellent facilities for smuggling, and that three-fourths of the native population is engaged at it, on a larger or smaller scale. The Rio Grande is fordable at scores of places between these two cities, and for miles up and down at near intervals. I personally have seen loads and loads of American prints, muslins, and other goods, leave from stores in Laredo at night, bound for convenient points to smuggle into Mexico. They are generally done up in packages weighing about 150 pounds, covered with canvas. When they reach a certain ranch, and the coast is clear, packages are strapped on each side of a mule, and they cross the river and generally reach their destination on this side. As a further proof, in many of the interior cities American prints on which the Mexican duty is 12 cents a vara sell at retail at 12½ cents a yard. It is not reasonable to believe that men who live by smuggling, and have all these facilities, return from their trips unloaded; the small number of Custom-House officials cannot prevent it. The Mexican Custom-House requires the following force: One Collector, a Deputy, who is cashier, an Examiner, three clerks in office, one commandant, and sixteen mounted inspectors. They have about the same territory to cover as the American officials at Laredo, Tex. The Customs officials at Laredo, Tex., are a collector (deputy), one guard at river (no one to relieve him for meals, etc.), and two mounted inspectors, with a territory of sixty miles up the river and thirty miles down the river to patrol. It is no wonder to me that smuggling is so extensively carried on; the United States force is entirely inadequate. I have often thought that if existing laws could be changed the military stationed on this frontier could be utilized, and should be, to provide escorts for patrol duty with inspectors; it would familiarize the force with the surrounding country, and would be a service easily performed by the soldiers. No one or two inspectors can accomplish anything with an organized band of smugglers. The Custom-House at Laredo, Tex., more than pays the entire expense of that collection district, and I believe the revenue could be largely increased."

Consul Turner, writing again from La Paz, says:

"One great inconvenience, and frequently a positive damage, which results to foreigners from this, is that the seal and signature of a Mexican Consul is of no value here except on a Consular invoice. For instance, a merchant in San Francisco wishes to collect a debt in La Paz; he must make a power of attorney before a notary public, and the notary's signature must be certified to by a Mexican Consul; but after that is done, the power of attorney is not valued here until it goes to the City of Mexico and the Consul's signature is certified to by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The chances are that the document will be lost in its transit to or from the City of Mexico; but should it escape that danger, it will be from two to four months on its travels, and by the time it arrives here, duly legalized, the opportunity for its use has passed, and all the trouble and expense has been useless.

"I will mention one instance, which, among others, has fallen under my observation. Two gentlemen came here from Philadelphia for the purpose of collecting $60,000 from the Triumfo Mining Company. They brought a power of attorney made before a Notary Public, his signature certified to by a Mexican Consul, and the Consul's signature certified to by the Mexican Minister at Washington; but upon presenting their power of attorney to the court it was declared invalid, as it lacked the certificate of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and before his certificate could be obtained the property changed hands, the gentlemen returned to Philadelphia without accomplishing anything, and the money has not been collected to this day.

"It will readily be understood that this alone must operate greatly against business between this Territory and the United States. But the principal damage to the inhabitants of the Territory results from the law of 'Portazgo,' or the imposition of duties on the productions of the country."

The Governor's Stove.

The editor of the *Christian Leader*, writing about a visit to the famous Dismal Swamp, tells this story: "Excursions are frequent in the summer season from Norfolk. Several years ago the Governor of the State, while on one of these convivial parties, being somewhat the worse for extra libations, threw over the stove of the yacht; and now, whenever the careless pilot runs his boat upon a snag, it is said he enters in the log book: 'Grounded on the Governor's stove.'"

Thought to Be Insane.

Albany Argus.

There is a woman in West Carthage who at times drapes her house in mourning and has crape on the door. She pins back curtains with butcher's knives and lectures to an imaginary audience. She goes out on the streets as a bride, and again as a person in deep mourning. Her husband is afraid of her, and sleeps dressed in his working clothes, prepared to get out of the house at any time. It is thought she is insane.

NEW YORK.

A Supposed Accomplice of the Murderer of Mina Muller Arrested.

More Exposures of the Iniquities of the "Star Route" Swindle.

Talmage's Charges Against His Church Brethren Again Attracting Attention.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale on the Revised New Testament and Unitarianism.

MINA MULLER'S MURDER.

A SUPPOSED ACCOMPLICE OF THE MURDERER ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The general belief was when Martin Kamkowsky, alias Kettler, was captured Thursday last that the sole and only person who had participated in the cruel and bloody murder of Mina Muller was in custody. The prisoner, when spoken to by a reporter immediately after his arrest, hinted at the fact that, although he had accompanied his new wife to the woods, he was not guilty of the crime charged. His statement was not believed at the time, but recent developments tend to support his story. After Kamkowsky was securely lodged in Hudson County Jail, New Jersey, the authorities believed

THE CASE HAD BEEN WORKED DOWN.

The Inspector thought differently, however, and, from information which he obtained from friends of the prisoner, he detailed Detectives Heidelburg and Dolan to follow the new clews. As a result of their labors, at 2 this morning they brought to police headquarters a man whom they at present suppose to have been Kamkowsky's accomplice. The prisoner gave his name as Phillip Emden, and when questioned as to where he was at the beginning of the month he was unable to give a decided answer. Emden was

ARRESTED AFTER A LONG CHASE,

as he was about to enter his apartments in the rear house of No. 414 West Thirty-ninth street. In answer to an inquiry made by Detective Dolan a few minutes before he was taken into custody, Emden said he had been working up evidence against his friend, the Guttenburg murderer. In their search the officers learned that on the day Mina Muller is supposed to have been killed the prisoner informed a saloonkeeper that he was going over to Hoboken to visit a friend. Emden is 42 years old, a native of Hanover, Germany, and from all reports was Kamkowsky's bosom friend. The police openly assert that they believe

HE WAS A PARTICIPANT IN THE HORRIBLE CRIME,

and it is alleged he was seen in Kamkowsky's company in the neighborhood of Opdyke's wood on the 3d inst. The most important testimony, it was claimed, was furnished against the prisoner by Mrs. Kamkowsky and her son, who, it is said, overheard the conversation between the men before they were suspected.

Emden says he is not guilty, but declines to say where he was on the day the murder is supposed to have taken place. He is a married man, but his wife, it is said by the authorities, deserted him a few weeks after their marriage. The New Jersey authorities were informed by telegraph of the capture of Emden. No sooner had Emden been securely lodged in the Central Office cells than the detectives left the building. They refused to make any statement other than they had a second man under arrest for the butchery of Mina Muller.

KAMKOWSKY

spent most of his time to-day in his cell in the Hudson County Jail. He partook heartily of the food offered him, and conversed cheerfully with a fellow-prisoner named Hines in German. When visitors entered the corridor of the jail Kamkowsky covered his face with a newspaper. Hines informed Kamkowsky of the arrest of Philip Emden in this city upon suspicion of having helped Kamkowsky kill the woman. The prisoner was much surprised, but his only remark was, "He is as innocent of the crime as I am." Last Thursday morning, it seems, Emden went to the liquor-store No. 510 Seventh avenue, kept by Henry Luhr, and, speaking of the Hoboken murder, of which all the papers were full, said Kamkowsky had once spoken of Mrs. Mina Muller. Luhr thereupon remarked that the

DESCRIPTION GIVEN OF LOUIS KETTLER

tallied in a measure with that of Kamkowsky. Emden then betook himself to his former friend's dwelling at 510 West Thirty-sixth street and inquired of Mrs. Kamkowsky whether her husband had left the city for France. She answered in the negative, and added that he obtained employment as a cook in Fifth avenue. Emden then went to the Twentieth Street Precinct Station and there submitted the facts to Capt. Washburn, who sent two detectives to the suspected man's house. Emden had denounced Kamkowsky on condition that his name should not be made public, and that he should not be used as a witness at the trial. All this Capt. Washburn promised, and at the intervention of Capt. Washburn,

EMDEN HAS BEEN RELEASED.

Mrs. Kamkowsky and her two children visited the jail and were allowed to converse with the prisoner. Kamkowsky and his wife were composed. Just before leaving the jail Mrs. Kamkowsky charged her husband with having stolen from her May 3, the day of the murder, the last piece of money she had, a $5 gold coin. A city missionary held a short service in the corridor of the jail in the afternoon. Kamkowsky sat on the front bench. The only word he understood was Jesus. When this was uttered Kamkowsky clasped his hands over his breast and lifted his voice in a devout manner.

"STAR ROUTES."

MORE EXPOSURES OF THE "RING" WORKINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A Washington correspondent continues his exposures of the star-route service as conducted by late Assistant Postmaster-General Brady. Route No. 38,166, from Georgetown to Kokomo, Colo., a distance of forty-four miles, service seven times per week, from May to November, was awarded to James Stepenson, of Omaha, for $1,040. Stephenson offered to continue the service during the winter months, but

WAS NOT ALLOWED AN OPPORTUNITY TO DO SO.

The number of the route was changed, and, without notice to Stephenson, the service was arbitrarily given to James B. Colegrove for $14,760. The route from Ozark to Eureka Springs, Ark., eighty miles, six times per week, was let to John Cross, a friend of Senator Dorsey, without competition, for $14,400 per year. The route was subsequently let by contract to J. N. Miller, of Springfield, Mo., for $4,800, Cross making a bid of $4,910. A number of similar instances are given.

TALMAGE.

HIS CHARGE THAT SOME OF HIS BRETHREN WERE MORALLY ROTTEN BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The Rev. Dr. Talmage's twenty-two brethren in the Brooklyn Presbytery have sent a number of documents to the General Assembly, in session at Buffalo, upon the Talmage case, which may serve to reopen that controversy. The complaint, which is filed with the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, is against the Synod of Long Island for refusing to direct the Brooklyn Presbytery to grant to the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, Dr. Wells, Dr. McLelland, Arthur Crosby, Archibald McCullough, and others, an investigation into the charges made by Dr. Talmage against them, to the effect that they were guilty of moral rottenness. The Presbytery refused the investigation, and the ministers appealed to the Synod, which, without any inquiry into the merits of the case, affirmed the action of the Presbytery. No attempt is to be made to prosecute the complaint lodged with the Assembly, but all the evidence has been laid before it.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

THE REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE ON ITS RELATION TO UNITARIANISM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The pulpit of the Rev. John W. Chadwick's Universalist Church, Brooklyn, was to-day occupied by the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of the Second Unitarian Church of Boston. He read to the congregation a number of extracts from the revised New Testament, with which he had provided himself in his study. Dr. Hale said he had taken this trouble in order that one of the great events of the century might not pass unnoticed. The majority of the changes made in the revised New Testament were, he stated, unimportant and slight, but there were some which were decidedly radical, and especially so in their bearing upon the religion of Unitarian churches. "The three texts relating to

THE TRINITY OF THE GOD-HEAD,"

continued the speaker, "which people not well versed in theology have been in the habit of quoting in railway cars and hotel piazzas as establishing the three in one, have been striken out. Five other texts have been so changed as to sustain Unitarian views. These alterations will end forever the idolatry for a book which has been a dead weight on Protestantism for three centuries. Men are not likely to take down an idol, gild it, and then set it up again and bow down before it."

ITEMS.

BISHOP SIMPSON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Bishop Matthew Simpson, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached to-day his farewell sermon in this city, in the Beekman Hill Church, previous to his departure for Europe to take part in the coming Ecumenical Methodist Conference in London. The venerable Bishop will sail this week.

USING THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A number of Brooklyn clergymen to-day used the revised Testament.

EXTINGUISHING A CHURCH DEBT.

The Rev. Mr. Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, raised $10,000 to-day towards extinguishing a debt of $40,000.

ANOTHER ALLEGED PEDESTRIAN MATCH.

The second contest for the O'Leary belt began to-night in the presence of over 1,000 spectators. The competitors are as follows: George Hazel and George Littlewood, of England; John Sullivan, of Saratoga; John Cox (Dr. Parry's unknown), of Boston; Eph Clow Fitzgerald, Harry Howard, and W. R. Brown, of Chicago; Benjamin Curran, Robert Vint, George Dufrane, P. Dalton, and Lepper Hughes. At exactly midnight the men were started from the judges' stand. The first mile was scored by Littlewood in five minutes and fifty seconds, followed by Sullivan in five minutes and fifty-five seconds. Hughes took an easy gait and finished the first mile in six minutes and one second. The others followed in a bunch. Hazel and Littlewood are the favorits in pools.

Noteworthy Trees.

A white pine was cut recently at Crystal Springs, N. Y., that was said to be 315 years of age. It was four feet through, 175 feet in hight, and its lumber sold for $180.

Marcus Shulse cut on his farm near New London, recently, a white-oak tree, out of which he made 382 rails. His neighbor, John A. Brisco, felled a blue ash tree that yielded 300 rails.

One of the wonders of the American forests is the fir tree of Puget Sound. The trees average 200 feet high, and some specimens have been cut that measured 320 feet in length and twelve feet in diameter at the base, with a straight and well-proportioned log length of ninety feet to the first limb.

On March 4, 1861, J. F. Morris, of Wethersfield avenue, Hartford, Conn., set out in front of his residence a little elm tree, which the neighbors christened the Lincoln elm. It was planted at the day and hour of Lincoln's inauguration. It stands now a tree of fine proportions, about sixty feet high, in front of the Wetherbee residence, which was then Mr. Morris' home.

The Rooster and the Rat.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* mentions a rooster that did something to prove his right to crow. Mr. Card, of Fort Point, Newcastle, has a large flock of hens and many chickens, and a rooster which weighs ten pounds and two ounces, the master of the coop and the hens' favorit. One morning this feathered Mormon was placidly watching his numerous family eat their breakfast, when a large rat darted out a place of concealment and snatched up a chicken. Before the plunderer could make his escape he was seized by the rooster, and firmly held until thoroughly killed by two old mother hens, which furiously attacked him the moment he was caught by their husband. None of the fowls were hurt in the melée. After the rat was killed the old rooster dropped him, then walked several times around the vanquished foe, sagaciously examining him out of one eye all the while, and finally mounted the body, clapped his wings, gave three loud crows, and walked off to keep his wives out of mischief. The rat weighed three and one-half pounds after the fowls had got through with him.

No hospital needed for patients that use Hop Bitters, as they cure so speedily at home.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diptheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder is the surest insect-killer. It makes short work of roaches, fleas, flies, and bedbugs. Also preserves valuable furs and woolens from the ravages of moths. Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

No risks. Profits certain. Send for circulars. Garden City Grain Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

Dr. Price's SPECIAL

TRADE MARK

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavors for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE,

Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

AUCTION SALES.

Public Sale of City Real Estate

The N. W. corner of Madison and Union-sts., known as the West Madison Street Police Station, being [illegible] feet on Madison-st. by 80 feet on Union-st., more or less, and described as Sub-Lots 5 and 6 of Lots 25 to 28, in Block 69, Original Town of Chicago, together with the building situated thereon, except such fixtures as the Mayor and Superintendent of Police may elect to reserve.

Will be offered for sale at Public Auction on Saturday, June 4, 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the above described premises to the highest bidder, pursuant to an order of the City Council passed April 11, 1881. Terms of possession to be arranged so as to comply with the necessities of the Police Department.

Further information can be had by applying to the undersigned. THEODORE T. GURNEY, Comptroller.

PICTURE-FRAMES.

Gold PICTURE FRAMES

It will surely pay you to write for my Illustrated Catalogue (free) of Styles and Prices. [illegible] McELWAIN, Manufacturer, 212 & 214 Wabash-av.

THE REVISION.

How the Corrected Testament Is Regarded by Prominent Ministers.

An Almost Unanimous Concurrence in Favor of the Amended Text.

It Will Take Several Years for Popular Conservatism to Disappear

Before It Will Take the Place Now Filled by the King James Version.

A Prominent Episcopalian Divine Pronounced It a Nine Days' Wonder.

Interesting Interviews with Henry Ward Beecher, Bishop Cheney, Prof. Swing, and Others.

AMONG THE DIVINES.

In order to obtain the views of the clergy of different Protestant denominations, reporters of THE TRIBUNE yesterday called upon a number of the representative men, and inquired of them what they thought of the revision of the New Testament. Many of the more prominent clergymen were absent from the city, and of those who were interviewed several declined to formulate their opinions, as they had not had time to give a thorough examination to the revised text. Others again were conservative in their remarks, saying that they desired to await the general distribution of the book among their people, in order to ascertain what the drift of thought was. Some had not given the revision a critical examination, and others had not even seen the newspapers containing the revised text. Those who had looked the matter over were mostly averse to delivering an opinion based on the cursory glance which they had been able to bestow upon the text, and there was a general disinclination to furnish matter for publication until a more thorough examination had been made. The views of those who did talk are recorded as follows:

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher reached the city last evening from Valparaiso, Ind., where he lectured Saturday night, and the reporter found him at the Grand Pacific.

"What do you think of the revision?" said the reporter.

"I haven't examined it."

"Was it necessary to revise the Bible?"

"There was a necessity for it. I have been indignant at the American Bible Society for backing off the track. Years ago they went to the great expense and labor of correcting simply the typographical errors which had crept into the text—they amounted to thousands and thousands—and published an edition. And Bishop Coxe got up on his hind legs, and some of the Presbyterians asserted that the Bible Society were attacking the church, and so on, and the Society backed down, let the edition go out of the market, and went back to the old notoriously-erroneous version. It was an outrage. It would not have been for men that didn't believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures; but for men who did believe—without that to stand on we have no orthodoxy—to admit that in the version which is given to the common people the mind and will of the Lord as expressed in the text is perverted is an outrage. The text is obscure, and they know it. It is a misstatement of them, and they know it, no matter how small the particulars are. It was not only inconsistent, but it was an outrage for men that really believed in the divine inspiration of the Scriptures, as they did, that have any church connection now that is sober, well-regulated, thoroughly-organized band of men in England, representing all Christian denominations, and in America representing the same,—as able a body of men as could have been secured in any period of the world's history—and they have given ten years and a half to the study of this question, not for the sake of making a new version, but for the sake of a revision of the old version; and it is not possible, of course, that their work can be perfect, but that it is a great advance on the former versions I have no reason whatever to doubt. They have thrown out of the text that which scholars without exception have for a long time admitted was foisted into it, and did not belong to it."

"That will take away some of Ingersoll's ammunition?"

"Yes, a good deal of it."

"How do you regard the version as a literary production?"

"I haven't read it."

"Do you think it will be adopted by the Congregational churches?"

"Yes: generally, but some will hold out. But some would hang back if the trump of the resurrection sounded. I think, generally speaking, the churches will very soon see their way to adopt it."

"Of all the Protestant denominations?"

"I think so."

"Will you adopt it?"

"That will depend upon the action of my church. If the congregation want it I will."

"Will not general action on the part of other denominations be necessary?"

"In the highly organized ones; but I think the Congregational and Presbyterian churches will take it up. Presbyteries and Synods will doubtless give utterance on the subject. Many Presbyterian churches, however, will do as they see fit. They are not bound to salt the tyrant of Presbytery what hymn-book they shall use."

"How about the Episcopalian churches?"

"My impression is that they will accept it. The revision comes from headquarters,—from the Province of the Archbishop of Canterbury,—and some of those engaged in the work are are the most eminent Episcopalian scholars there and here. It has been developed under Episcopalian auspices."

"What do you think of the 'Faith, hope, and love'?"

"It is eminently proper. I have used that form twenty-five years in reading and in speaking. When you use "Charity" you put a veil on the real thought; you cannot see the face of it." Charity originally meant a generous disposition, but the meaning has changed so that it has become a specific line of action. Love comes nearer the meaning,—would be absolute if it did not include passion as well as beneficence."

"Will now do you regard the substitution of 'Hades' for 'hell'?"

"It ought to have been substituted. I don't think our modern idea of hell existed in those days."

"Where is 'Hades'?"

"I hope I shall never find out. It is one point of geography about which I am more than willing to be ignorant."

"Doesn't 'Hades' destroy locality?"

"I hope so. I believe in a state rather than a place."

BISHOP CHENEY.

A reporter rang the bell at Bishop Cheney's residence last evening. The gentleman who came to the door stated that the Bishop was very much fatigued after a hard day's work and ought not to be disturbed, but finally condescended to take in the reporter's card. Bishop Cheney soon came in the parlor and remarked:

"I shall have to say to you the same thing I told the other reporters who called to-day, that I cannot give any opinion on the New Revision, as I have been too busy to examine it as yet."

"But you must be more or less familiar with it, from the great prominence it has received in the public prints?"

"Yes, I have read a good deal about it from time to time, and have been in hearty sympathy with the undertaking. I judge of it, thus far, only by the undoubted scholarship of the men who have been identified with the revision. I have the pleasure of the personal acquaintance of the Rev. Philip Schaff, President of the American Committee of Revision. With the best minds of Europe and America concentrated on this effort, it cannot but be attended with excellent results. For one, I am glad the revision has been made, for it has long been needed."

"What will be the attitude of the Reformed Episcopal Church?"

"I do not imagine that we shall abandon the King James version in our church worship for some time to come. Any change in this direction would have to be authorized by the General Council."

"Do you think there will be any immediate movement towards substituting the revision?"

"I think not. Such a step would be premature, and ought not to be taken until the revision had been long enough before the people for a thorough trial. It cannot be forced on a church. If they cling to the King James version and absolutely refuse to give up the translation that they and their forefathers have used, this feeling should be respected. I leave for New York City to-morrow to attend the General Council of our Church, but I do not anticipate any action will be taken on the revision."

"What purpose, then, do you think the revision will serve?"

"I think that while it will not supplant the authorized version for years to come, that it will be invaluable as a commentary, and as such will be most extensively used by pastors and people."

"What do you think of the enormous demand for the new book?"

"I consider it a healthy sign of the times. It shows that in spite of the prevailing scepticism manifesting itself on every hand, that men are not willing to give up the Bible; that they consider it a grand old book, and that much as they loved it before, they will prize it the more now that it has undergone an honest revision by the warmest friends of the Christian Church. I was asked the question to-day if I wasn't afraid that any change would undermine the public faith in the Scriptures. I said I had no such fear. Ingersollism was flaunting the charge that a new Bible was being manufactured, but the scholar and the honest critic knew better. Such saw that there was no change in the spirit of the Book,—that it was not rewritten, but simply retranslated, aided by the achievements in history and in legitimate scholarship which this century more than any other has developed. The work of the revisers is no more making a new Bible than it would be to correct typographical errors in a faulty edition. The copyists of the middle ages, as well as King James' translators, were all human, and we of to-day may correct their mistakes, if we can find such."

"What do you think of St. Paul's familiar trinity of virtues being changed to Faith, Hope, and Love?"

"That is a perfectly proper change. The Greek word means love in its widest signification,—love to God and man. Our modern use of the word charity has been less comprehensive than the Greek word so translated in that passage, and has come to mean little more than kindness of heart, which goes out in sympathy for the unfortunate. It is simply one of the many scriptural words that have undergone radical change in meaning since the reign of King James."

"The American Committee desired to have the word ghost translated spirit, what do you think of that suggestion?"

"A very good one. The word ghost has become obsolete. Holy Spirit would be decidedly better. As I told you, I have not had an opportunity to examine the revision, but to-day I met a gentleman who had the THUNDERER'S revision-supplement, and I told him there was one thing I especially wanted to see, what the revisers had done with the verse in the fourth chapter of Hebrews reading, 'If Jesus had given them rest, etc.' I was pleased to find that they had corrected what had always been a palpable error of the translators, and substituted the name of Joshua for that of Jesus."

Bishop Cheney thought it a wonderful stroke of enterprise on the part of THE TRIBUNE in putting to press the New Testament entire and unabridged in the short space of twelve hours.

PROF. SWING.

A reporter called yesterday afternoon on Prof. David Swing, of the Central Church, at his residence, No. 403 Superior street. The Professor said he thought THE TRIBUNE had shown commendable enterprise in presenting such a clear and correct copy of the revised New Testament to the people of the Northwest, and he felt no hesitancy in saying that the new work would be accepted by the people.

"Professor," asked the reporter, "what is your opinion of the change in the celebrated passage in the thirteenth chapter of the First Corinthians; that is, the substitution of the word 'love' for 'charity'?"

"I think it perfectly proper and right. 'Charity' means the application of love to the lower classes,—to beggars, for instance. The Greek word from which it was translated 'charity represents the universal *love* of man for his neighbor. That is the reason I approve of the change. I think it gives it a broader and more significant meaning, less obscure than we get from the word 'charity.' It may not be as rhythmical, but I think the people will soon get used to it."

"There have been objections made to the substitution of 'hades' for 'hell.' What is your opinion of that change?"

"Well, that is unimportant. I like the change, however, as 'hades' means death or the grave—a meaning more appropriate than we get from the word 'hell.'"

"Do you think this revised edition will be accepted by the Church, Professor?"

"Yes. I think it will, gradually. Of course, some will object to its acceptation, but the opposition will be comparatively small."

"What is your opinion regarding the changes made as a whole?"

"I think the work defective in points, but very acceptable on the whole. It was translated long ago, and was subject to haste and errors. The information is not so abundant or clear as in the new version. The works of Shakspeare and Dante have been revised, corrected, and greatly improved, bringing out points that had been obscure and meaningless, and I do not see why a revision by competent men would not do the same thing for the Bible."

"Do you think the revision of the Old Testament will be as acceptable as this work?"

"I think will be more so, as I am sure the greatest advantages will be found in the Old Testament when the meaning of the Psalms is made clear. The significance of some of the Psalms is often sadly mistaken, and especially is this the case in the nineteenth, which is invariably misunderstood."

"What changes do you think should be made in the Old Testament, Professor?"

"Well, in the first place, I think it should be condensed. A great deal of indelicate and vulgar matter should be thrown out. Many portions of it are inapplicable, as, for instance, the Mosaic Laws. These Mosaic Laws have no more to do with Christianity than have the Blue Laws of Connecticut."

"What do you think will be the results of the revision of the Bible?"

"I do not think that any important results are to be expected. The King James Bible was compiled so long ago from the manuscripts of the ancients that I think this revision should have been undertaken before. I do not mean to say that the people have suffered on account of errors in the Bible, but we need the best of everything, including a Bible. The King James Bible is too large and bulky. What the people need is a popular Bible,—one that is portable, is printed in large, clear type, and, to make this possible, a large portion of the Old Testament should be omitted from the editions of the future."

The following from an advance sheet of to-day's *Alliance* gives more fully the Professor's views on the revision:

No very important results are to be expected from the new translation of the Bible. Such a new study of the ancient manuscripts, and of the meaning of the writers who belong to a period so different in mental habits from the present, should have been made long ago, not because the human race was suffering on account of any error in the King James Bible, but because all need the best of anything, be it water, or food, or clothes, or government, or money, or Bible. What is worth having at all, is worth having well. It so happens, however, that all modern difficulties of any moment, in the direction of the Holy Scriptures, are not difficulties with a rendering, but with the subject matter, however interpreted. There should be in the new versions eliminations of whole chapters and whole books, on the ground that they make the sacred volume too large to be printed in good type and still be portable. A small Bible always means that the type is almost microscopic. A popular Bible should be at once portable and of fair clear type, and to make this possible a large part of the Old Testament should be omitted from the editions of the future.

Not only are the laws of the Mosaic State repealed and dead, and therefore unworthy of a place in this guide of the public, but they are the laws of a semi-barbarous age, and cast no little of their imperfection over upon the fair pages of the New Testament. Not all readers, young or old, are discriminating enough to note at once that a Mosaic law is not to be considered as a Christian law, but, on the opposit. the law of association leads many to imagine that the Church of to-day looks upon Leviticus and Deuteronomy as being books of common law for all who believe in inspiration. The New Testament has suffered much from thus being found in bad company. Those treatises are valuable, as being a part of the history of the Jewish state, but not as being a part, much less a valuable part, of Christianity.

Many of the Hebrew laws were so unjust that their presence in the popular Bible makes it essential that each clergyman and each Sunday-school teacher shall spend much time in explaining the relation of Mosaic things to Christian affairs,—an explanation to be made easier by a withdrawal of the cause. The laws about women and slaves are particularly unjust, and their presence in the good book will always complicate the inquiry: "What is inspiration?" If, as almost all Christian scholars admit, those laws were the temporary statutes of a nation, temporary compromises between a horrid epoch and a kinder one in comparison, that legal literature should have lapsed into quietness along with the Hebrew, and the Amorite, and Jebusite, and not be spread out to-day before our youth, as forming some part of the divine truths to be believed. Besides the savage injustice in some of the laws, there is much that offends against refinement of our more civilized times. No minister, no family, dares read aloud all of the Old Testament. It came from afar-off time and jars like a discord upon the modern heart.

Of course, there are human beings who will accuse the age of having a false or sham modesty, and who will say that the Bible is all perfectly elegant, and that only infidels can find in it indelicate words and statements, but the numbers of persons who have this oversensitive modesty is small compared with the number of clergymen who are overcowardly about the qualities of the Mosaic law. The Bible has already been so deeply injured by the timidity of its friends that now, since the rage for a new version has come, it is high time a demand were made that the best of all books be set free from some of the weights which so impede its progress.

The New Version will bring out some hitherto unseen beauties. There will be beauties of words, and of paragraphs, and of whole episodes. In the Psalms and in Job, some new charms will appear. In Job, a poem on mining will be found, showing that in his day men went far underground after gold and silver, and carried torches to and fro, along "paths which no wild fowl ever saw and where no lion's whelp had ever been." In the deep mines man "binds the floods from overflowing, and then the hidden things he bringeth forth to light,"—a poem not to be surpassed in our age, full as it is of this search in the depths of the earth. Aside from those additions to the New Version will bring nothing to mankind. It is a house-cleaning rather than the rebuilding of the house. It will be a good, but not a great good. Other leaders will come along after a time to make changes of a more radical nature, and from their hands the Bible will come, ready to be the hand-book of the Christians of the next century. The Bible will always live, and always lead man.

"A NINE-DAYS' WONDER."

The reporter called upon a prominent Episcopal divine, who, however, protested against being interviewed, not wishing his name used.

While he did not give his opinion of the revision, he said: "It is not authorized by the Church of England, and, therefore, cannot be used in the Episcopalian churches. We have a version of the Bible, you know,—the St. James'—and the Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and other Protestant denominations have adopted it. What they will do with the revision, of course I don't know, but, in my opinion, the book will simply be a nine-days' wonder, and then drop out of sight. Undoubtedly a good many copies will be sold, and the publishers and newspapers make money out of it."

The gentleman then handed the reporter a copy of the *Churchman*, and pointed out an article on the subject, saying that, while it was written by Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, and expressed his individual views, it probably reflected those of many of the clergy.

The material parts of the article are appended:

"When we take the revision in hand, let it be as reflecting an academic text, which may greatly assist our private studies, but which cannot, for liturgical and dogmatic uses, supersede that which underlies our Authorized Version. To do all honor to it, we call it the 'University Text,' because the two universities are alone responsible for it; it is their copyright, and their gift to the world. But the term must not be supposed to concede that the universities are thus prematurely committed to it, or that they have lent it their official sanction. They may ultimately see the necessity of a more satisfactory revision, and probably they will do so. For, in its very nature, this revision is purely experimental, and represents a mere provisional text. This it would be easy to prove, but let a single witness suffice to show that it do not rest upon data without authority. I cite Dean Alford as an unexceptionable index of the facts. 'It is high time,' he says, 'it should be acknowledged, with humility and ingenuousness, that we of this age, when sacred criticism is yet in its infancy, must be contented with a provisional text founded on such data as are well assured and defined from time to time, leave it to other times and more complete states of our manuscript evidence to approximate closer and closer to what may be presumed to be our ultimate best text.' Bishop Ellicott is Chairman of 'the New Testament revisers.' When he accepted this position he was not inconsistent because he did so with an understanding that the revisers were 'to introduce as few alterations as possible in the text of the Authorized Version consistently with faithfulness.' This was the first rule laid down by the Convocation of Canterbury. The creation of a new text was not then contemplated; but since the enterprise was given over to the universities new ideas have prevailed, and Dr. Schaff now informs us that 'the improvements are innumerable, and occur in every chapter.' Mark this startling confession. The convocation plan was a very modest one, and involved the adoption of an improved text, only so far as might be 'indicated in the margin.' The infancy of the science of textual criticism, to which Dean Alford testifies, was apparently recognized, and nothing more than a few minute improvements which are universally accepted by scholars could have been designed. All this has been lost sight of, and the excellent Bishop Ellicott has been drifted into a position which he could hardly have approved of at the outset. I shall rely upon him to show that Dean Alford was right in his two positions—(1) as to the infancy of the science of textual criticism; and (2) as to the logical consequence, i. e., that it is impossible for it in this age to afford us anything better than a provisional text.

"In his earlier prefaces as a commentator Bishop Ellicott confesses: 'It was long a subject of anxious thought with me whether I should adopt the text of Lachmann, for whose critical abilities I have a profound respect, or that of Tischendorf.' Note this, and what he adds concerning Tichendorf: 'The latter I consider inferior to Lachmann in talent, scholarship, and critical acumen.' And now turn to Scrivener for the estimate of Lachmann to which scholars have gravitated. Scrivener justly censures the 'voluntary poverty' of his materials, 'his deliberate rejection of the testimony of many hundreds of documents of various dates, countries, and characters.' He adds: 'Lackmann's text seldom rests on more than four Greek codices, very often on three, not unfrequently on two.' Then Scrivener goes on to overthrow Lachmann's work, based on such a 'scanty section of the' dogmatic authorities, and to note that he himself regarded his fourth-century text as 'purely provisional; as mere subject-matter on which individual conjecture might advantageously operate.' Yet it was such a text that Ellicott all but preferred to Tischendorf's, as a whole, and which he has actually adopted as preferable in many instances.

"In his edition of 1859 we find Bishop Ellicott not unconscious of his own ripened scholarship and maturer judgment, but adhering to his former opinions from a conviction that they were sound. He praises Dean Alford, but marks with significant words his own radical difference with such an advanced critic as Prof. Jowett. But now, in somewhat later years, we find him coöperating with critics of the same school in this business of revision.

"Still, in a comparatively recent volume, we find him thankfully acknowledging the Authorized Version, in the words of Seldom, as 'the best translation in the world,' while it is only 'from the collective wisdom of the many that we must alone look for any hopeful specimen of a revision of the noble version now in use.' As to his text, he owns himself, in 1859, indebted to Tischendorf's seventh edition, but then he branches off into such complaints as almost strip 'this patient and laborious paleographer' of all claim to be regarded as 'a sound and sagacious critic.' Yet this is the master critic of the age, the discoverer and emendator whose researches have given the chief stimulus to the revision.

"In his preface to his 'Pastoral Epistles' Bishop Ellicott very modestly admits us to some idea of the progress he had made in the study of the Shemitic languages and of the versions therein contained, and also of the Gothic version; but he gives us a deplorable picture of the poverty of the age in the apparatus requisit for a mastery of such studies. 'It is now a common opinion,' he tells us, 'among many Oriental scholars that the language of the New Testament is yet to receive, in a mere grammatical point of view, its most complete illustration from Syriac.' Now, what is the state of Syriac learning? He lamented that at that time there was no tolerable Syriac lexicon to be had. Bernstein has since published a single specimen of his promised work; but he died without making any progress in the publication, which was to have been costly, as it is beautiful. The learned Dean of Canterbury has purchased his manuscripts, and, it is said, will incorporate their material in his own long-expected work; but who pretends that any such advance has been made in this branch of science as could supply the revisers with so requisit an instrument for a more complete mastery of the language of the New Testament in a mere grammatical point of view? How, then, can the text they have constructed be anything better than the *provisional* one which Dean Alford declared the utmost which this age could attain to? What were Bishop Ellicott's honest convictions at that time? He owns 'his honest conviction that for any authoritative revision we are not yet mature either in biblical learning or Hellenistic scholarship.' Even in England he felt that its superior learning had not yet been sufficiently directed to New Testament study 'to render any rational attempt at revision either hopeful or lastingly profitable.'"

THE REV. HERRICK JOHNSON.

The Rev. Herrick Johnson, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, was found by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday afternoon in the Bible class-room of his church. After the class had been dismissed the reporter asked the reverend gentleman what he thought of the revised edition of the New Testament as published in Sunday's TRIBUNE.

"I can give you my opinion in a very few words," said Dr. Johnson. "I think it is a grand thing, and I shall adopt it at once in my church. I used a copy of it at the service this morning, my chorister having brought one to me out of a box that arrived in the city Saturday night. I hardly expected to have a copy of it until to-morrow morning."

"Do you think it will be generally adopted, Doctor?"

"Yes; I am quite sure it will. Some may object to its use at first, but I think it will be accepted by everyone eventually."

"What is your opinion regarding the substitution of the word 'love' for 'charity'?"

"I like it. 'Love' is broad and comprehensive, while 'charity' suggests almsgiving. Whenever I have occasion to refer to that particular passage, I am obliged to explain it to my people, and I think the change will give it a significance that will be understood by all without an explanation."

"Do you regard the substitution of 'hades' for 'hell' in the same light?"

"Yes; I think that is another wise change. You see hell signifies a place of damned spirits, while hades means a place of departed spirits. It really is a place of departed spirits, both good and bad, and that is the reason I approve of the change. It gives the term a broader and more comprehensive meaning. That change, however, is of but minor importance."

"Then you think, Doctor, that the work has been improved by the revision?"

"I do, most certainly. I think the learned men who had the work in hand are capable of it, and they have succeeded in explaining many things in the new edition that were dark and obscure in the old. I intend giving my people a talk on it next Wednesday evening."

PROF. BOARDMAN.

Dr. G. N. Boardman, Professor of Theology in the Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational), located near Union Park, stated last evening that he had not examined the revision of the New Testament closely enough to judge of the value of the work, but he had no doubt that it had been well done, as the men who did it were good scholars. He consented to give a few impressions which he had formed from a casual glance at the text in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Dr. Boardman stated that he approved of the change in the famous chapter in Corinthians on charity, in which the word "love" had been substituted for the word "charity," as the former expressed the Greek idea better than the latter word. The adoption of the word "hades" in place of "hell" was also right, but "Gehenna" should still be translated "hell," as it is in the newly revised version. Hades is the place of the dead in general, without reference to the character of those who are there, while Gehenna is the place of fire and punishment. This distinction is clear in the Greek. He was of the impression that the verbal changes and the alterations in the language were judicious. It was well to retain the old English Biblical style, and to substitute modern phrases only in the places of those that were obsolete. These alterations would enable the people to understand some things better, but orninarily they would make little difference. He also approved of quoting the old prophets in blank verse, which was the form in which they originally appeared.

Dr. Boardman stated that he thought he would prefer that the verses should be retained as they were in the accepted King James version, for convenience and old associations. It is well, however, to have a paragraph Bible in English, as they had already in recent editions of the Greek Testament. Probably editions of the new version will be published with verses. He also thought that it would have been well to have retained the headlines to chapters, as it enabled one to catch readily with the eye the lines sought.

In regard to the suggestions made by the American Board of Revisors, the reverend gentleman stated that he had not examined the matter, but would obtained them, but considered it probable that an American edition would be published in which these suggestions would be substituted for the English revisions. He added that he thought the time had come to make some changes, but not too many. Probably enough had been made. The changes will not have any effect on the common Christian doctrines.

In regard to the general adoption of the revised version of the New Testament, Dr. Boardman thought that it would come into use slowly. Many families would probably want a copy for comparison, and perhaps churches generally would use it inside of ten years, but it would take some time to replace the old accepted version, in which is invested a great deal of capital. Reference to the New Testament in the work in the Seminary would generally be made in the study of the Greek.

THE REV. R. A. HOLLAND.

The Rev. R. A. Holland, Rector of St. James' Church, had not read the new version when the reporter saw him last night. He had read a portion of it, however, and knew in a general way what changes had been made. These changes were all desirable, and most decidedly so, because they broke down or did away with many things which had seemed inconsistent to the uninformed, and which had been advanced as pleas for infidelity. The old translation was made when civilization did not possess a critical knowledge of the Greek language as it does now. It had been said that the revision would be disapproved of by many divines who might discover that some pet idea of theirs had not been carried out in the revision, but the indications were that the revision would meet with universal approval. Dr. Holland was questioned as to the substitution of the word "love" for "charity" in Corinthians, and he answered that when he first heard of an objection being made to this change he said to himself, "Some layman has been tampering with something he knows nothing about—why don't the shoemaker stick to his last?" The proper translation of the word was love, and no educated preacher ever called it charity. Perhaps the one thing to deprecate in the revised edition was the fact that it did not possess so much music and rhythm as did the old. But this should be sacrificed for truth.

THE REV. ARTHUR EDWARDS.

The Rev. Arthur Edwards, D. D., editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, was another gentleman who had not read the revised edition—had not yet found time to make a single comparison. So far as the result of the revision had been foreshadowed, though, he heartily indorsed it, but thought it should not be introduced into general use until the revision of the Old Testament was completed. On the "love-charity" question he said that love was the proper translation, and that a Greek scholar would know it.

THE COURTS.

CITY VS. COUNTY.

The motion for injunction in the case of the County of Cook against the City of Chicago came up before Judge Jameson Saturday morning. This was a bill filed the 14th inst. to restrain the collection of water taxes or rates against the County of Cook for water used in the County Hospital. The bill alleged that the hospital was erected in 1875 by the county at an expense of $450,000, and is a public charity in which the poor are received for the purpose of medical attention and nursing. The average daily attendance is 300, ninety-six per cent of whom are residents of Chicago. The annual expense of maintaining the hospital is $72,000, which is paid by a general tax. The medical attendants all perform theirs ervices gratuitously. The sum of about $500 a year is derived from patients who pay for the treatment received, but this amount is expended in luxuries for the patients, and not in running the hospital. The bill then goes on to give an account of the other county charities, the Poor-House and Insane Asylum. The Poor-House has attached to it a farm of 140 acres, with a daily average of 725 paupers. The Insane Asylum has a daily average of 460 inmates. Those who are able to pay are charged one dollar a week, while all others are free. The county also expends $720 annually in the West Town of Chicago and $900 each in the North and South Towns for free dispensaries; the sum of $65,200 annually for out-door relief, and $24,838 through the Supervisors of the different country towns. On the 23d of September, 1879, the Common Council passed an ordinance authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to remit and rebate the water tax or rates assessed against property used and occupied wholly for charitable and educational purposes. Since the passage of this ordinance water rates have accrued up to March 1, 1881, to the amount of $2,383.70, which has not been paid by the county authorities because they relied on the ordinances. The Commissioner of Public Works, however, has refused to allow the hospital any rebate, and the county files a bill to prevent the city authorities from shutting off its water.

County-Attorney Willett read the bill and exhibits, and stated that the theory of the complainant was that the County Hospital was a public charity, and as such was by the ordinance exempt from payment of any water tax. Water taxes had been paid before the passage of the ordinance, and complainant relied entirely on the ordinance for the exemption.

Corporation-Counsel Adams appeared for the city. He said there were two principal questions,—first, as to the construction of the ordinance, and, second, as to whether the Common Council had any power to pass the ordinance. The ordinance did not make any rebate, but empowered the Commissioner of Public Works to make it. The latter was not compelled to make any rebate, but had it in his discretion to grant or refuse the privilege. The rule was well settled that where a discretion was lodged in an officer a Court could not interfere to control it. Again the Council, the body which had passed the ordinance, had also construed it, and construed it against the County hospital. In September, 1880, an ordinance was introduced for the purpose of exempting the Hospital from paying water taxes. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water, which reported against it, and the Council approved of such report.

In the next place the Common Council had no power to rebate water rates legally levied. When levied they were debts due the city, for the recovery of which an action of debt would lie. To rebate was to pay back, to remit was to release; in either case it was a donation of the amount legally due the city. The Council had no power to make a donation or to authorize an officer to do so, and if it attempted to do it any taxpayer could bring suit to recover back the amount released. The power to rebate was not given expressly, and it could not be implied, for there was no statute on which to found it, and it would not be put in as a defense to a suit by a taxpayer. Again, the ordinance was bad because it was not uniform in its operation. There was no reason why charities or educational institutions should be aided more than theatres.

The Judge—Or saloons.

Mr. Willett (sotto voice)—Saloons do not have any need of water.

Mr. Adams further urged that if the Council had power to exempt the county from the payment of water rates it must exercise that power itself, and could not delegate it to any subordinate officer. Even it the ordinance were valid, the hospital was not a charity. Lastly, there was no such institution known to the law as the County Hospital. There was a poor-house and an insane asylum, and a place for the treatment of the sick; but that was all.

Mr. Willett, in replying, asked leave to amend his bill by showing that the city supported a small-pox hospital and a city physician, and no other charity. The amendment was not allowed to go in, and Mr. Adams thought it was entirely irrelevant. Mr. Willett said the case, in his opinion, rested on the general principle that it was in the discretion of the Legislature as to where it should impose the duty of caring for the poor and the way in which they should be cared for. When that duty has been imposed by the Legislature it must be carried out in accordance with that power. At common law the power rested on the parishes. Under the laws of the State, the county was doing a duty that was imposed on the city. A number of authorities were read to show that where one town had paid out moneys for the support of paupers belonging to another town, it could recover back such sums from the town which ought to have supported the paupers, and it was urged that by analogy the same rule would apply in the present instance. The argument was not concluded at recess, and was then adjourned to this morning.

DIVORCES.

Francisca Lettenborn filed a bill for divorce Saturday against her husband, Frederick Lettenborn, charging him with adultery, drunkenness, and cruelty.

Caroline Page filed a similar bill, asking for a like decree against Jonh Page, on account of his desertion.

Virtue Blair wants a divorce from Robert Blair, on his account of his alleged cruelty.

And Wilhelmine Dentler from Peter Dentler for the same cause, aggravated by his drunken habits.

Josephine G. Hindes was married to Samuel G. Hindes in July, 1876, but he left her unjustly in 1879, and she asks that he may never return.

ITEMS.

In the case of W. A. Callendon, indicted for passing counterfeit money, the jury Saturday returned a verdict before Judge Blodgett of not guilty.

The recent resolutions of the Chicago Bar on the death of the late Charles Hitchcock were presented before Judge Blodgett Saturday morning, and ordered spread on the records.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

A. and D. H. Chambers began a suit Saturday against Harry C. Lawrence and Morris T. Martin to recover $5,000.

STATE COURTS.

Newman A. Ransom began a suit Saturday against Henry C. Latshaw to recover $5,000.

C. A. Miller sued D. W. and Henry Baker for $1,000.

Conrad Wilder commenced an action in trespass against the United States Rolling Stock Company, laying damages at $10,000.

Herman Meyer began a suit in attachment against Lawrence & Martin to recover $1,023.90.

Charles H. McConnell brought suit for $25,000 against Otto Young. This is on a note for $19,000 made by Young to W. B. Clapp, dated Nov. 16, 1880, and due in six months.

The Keystone Manufacturing Company sued the National Furnace Company for $20,000.

Margaret Townsend commenced an action in trespass against John C. Pierce, James McGraw, Joseph Downey, W. W. Amsby, Thomas Downey, Monroe Heath, J. W. Scovill and L. D. Cleveland, claiming $15,000 damages.

James R. Mullett began a suit in attachment against Ephraim Sells, A. Sells, Lewis Sells, and Peter Sells, to recover a balance of $1,267.50 due on the purchase of nine sea lions used by the defendants in their circus.

Abraham Greenhall began a suit in replevin against Lawrence & Martin and O. L. Mann to recover possession of 133,000 cigars, valued at $2,583.33.

Robert S. Ives filed a bill against Mary H. Willard, Robb A., Kate, Josiah F., and Mary B. Willard, and Lyman Baird, trustee, to foreclose a trust-deed for $2,400 on a strip of land off of the east side of Lot 5, of Dempster's Subdivision of Lot 21 in the Assessor's Subdivision of Sec. 7, 41, 14, 20 feet in width from front to rear of said lot, and a strip of land 40 feet from front to rear, from off the west side of Lot 4 in the same subdivision.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of criminal calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—No court until to-morrow.

JUDGE GARY—858 to 869. No. 857, Matthews vs. McLean, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Preliminary call 900 to 940. Trial call term Nos. 3,800, 3,832, 3,804, 3,822, 3838. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—No preliminary call. Trial call 605, 606, 607, 609½, 611, 612, 540½, 476½, 616, 620, 622, 624½, 627, 633, 634, 638, 639, 532½, 597. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Set case term No. 1,029½ and calendar Nos. 554, 630, 648, 649, 654, 655, 656, 658, 659, 660. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 1,307, 1,308, 1,310, 1,311, 1,312, 1,278, 1,364, and 1,301.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set case No. 1,365, and Nos. 1,048, 1,121, 1,177, 1,178, 1,200, 1,210, 1,220, 1,221, 1,233, 1,237, 1,337, 1,351, 1,352, 1,354, 1,356, 1,360, and 1,377.

JUDGE HAWES—Set case, Lake View vs. North Chicago City Railway Company, and Nos. 289, 517, 559, 580, 578, 579, 580, and 663.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Jane E. Taylor vs. William Evans, $694.76.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—John Rourke, administrator of the estate of Bernard Rourke, vs. The TOWN of Lake, The Union Stock-Yard & Transit Company, and Robert D. Andrew, and John Fowler; verdict, $2,000, and motion for new trial.

THE SUNDAY SHOOTING.

A Colored Affray on South Clark Street.

The Sunday afternoon matinée given for the benefit of the police and the newspaper reporters was enacted yesterday on South Glark street as usual. In the performance two silver-plated forks, two colored men, two women (one black and the other white) are the conspicuous features. The entertainment did not at the time, and probably will not in the future, result fatally. The first act was presented by two colored men named respectively King Meyer and Jordan Miller. They appeared about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Armory Police Station and complained that one of them, Meyer, feared trouble with another colored brother named Charles Peyton, who had been brandishing a revolver and using threatening language at Meyer's restaurant, No. 430 South Clark street. Officer George Kenyon was detailed to accompany the men to the scene of the expected disturbance. When they reached the point the "bad coon" for whom they sought was nowhere to be found. The officer retraced his steps towards the Armory, and when he had reached the corner of Clark and Harrison streets he heard shooting in the neighborhood from which he had just come. He quickly returned. On the way he met a colored man, hatless and breathless, rushing toward the station. It was King Meyer. He then acknowledged that he had shot Peyton, and said that he was just going to give himself up. The officer accommodated him, and then returned to the restaurant, where, lying upon the sidewalk, near the door, was found Peyton. Hastily ascertaining that the man's wounds were not immediately dangerous, the police patrol wagon was called, and, with the assistance of Officer Gillard, the wounded man was lifted in and taken to the County Hospital, where his injuries were attended to. Mrs. Meyer, a black woman, and Mrs. Peyton, a white woman, were forthwith arrested and locked up at the Armory, to be on hand when wanted as witnesses.

The cause of the entire difficulty seems to be that yesterday afternoon Mrs. Meyer accused Mrs. Peyton, who occupies a room in the rear of the restaurant, of the theft of two plated forks which are part and parcel of the restaurant outfit of which Meyer claims to be the owner. Mrs. Peyton returned the other woman's compliments by calling her a liar. Then they would have pulled each the other's hair and wool respectively, had not King Meyer himself interfered and kept them apart. The white woman's husband, the colored Peyton, appeared upon the scene shortly afterward, and, emboldened by a liberal allowance of bad whisky imbibed during the day, threatened that he would within twenty-four hours have a sweet revenge. Meyer was not present at the time, so

PEYTON DREW A REVOLVER

and swore by all the dark angels of the Plutonian shore that he would kill Mrs. Meyer. He created so much noise that the proprietor, who had been up-stairs, came down and remonstrated with the dusky warrior. This necessitated a fresh exhibition of the revolver. Then Meyer went after police assistance. When it arrived in the person of Officer Kenyon the Peyton was nowhere to be seen. As the section of the police force withdrew, and shortly thereafter Peyton again appeared. Meyer, fearing that some one of the man's many threats might be carried into execution, unlocked the showcase and drew from the seclusion afforded by a pile of leathery dougnuts and muchfingered gingersnaps a murderous five-shooter of the double-action, "British bulldog" pattern. With this in hand he assumed a position of vantage in the near neighborhood of the front door and waited. Within a very few minutes the blood-shot eyes of the gore-thirsty colored gentleman peered in at the door. Meyer caught the gleam of a revolver as Peyton entered. Without waiting further developments he raised his weapon, or, in army vernacular, elevated the piece into position. Peyton was not slow in realizing the fact that the bore of a 45-calibre revolver sometimes looks as capacious and as cavernous as a cellar. He turned and ran, but not fast enough to escape the ball which Meyer sent after him. The missile struck him about the middle of the left shoulder-blade and inflicted an ugly wound, which is not considered dangerous. Then ensued the arrests, and the little restaurant was left in peace and qu

TRUSSES.

TURE CURED.

ard indicates confidence in PAR-NTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, 1873. Adjustment and treatment by Over 20 years' experience in curing facturer of the Common-Sense Truss, U. S. Government as the best. Also ys; looms located in Chicago. TLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, Office 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

ROAD TIME-TABLE.

L AND DEPARTURE OF —EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE day excepted. *Sunday excepted. ted. ‡Daily.

& Northwestern Railway.

Cards. Sleeping-Car accommodations, ark-st., Grand Pacific. Brink's Express House, 75 Canal-st., and the depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
xpress	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
xpress	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
nkton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
xpress	* 9:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
ht Express	* 9:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
y Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
nkton	* 9:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
ford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
ford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
rd & Lake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	* 10:30 a m
ress	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
ial—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
een Bay	*10:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
senger	3:00 p m	‡10:30 a m
& Marquette	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 6:45 a m
Janesville	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 6:45 a m
espolis Express	*10:00 a m	‡ 4:07 p m
espolis Express	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
ood Express	‡ 9:00 a m	‡ 4:07 p m
ntral Dakota	*10:00 a m	‡ 4:00 p m
ntral Dakota	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Janesville	‡ 4:45 p m	‡ 9:40 a m
	* 9:15 a m	* 3:40 p m
	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	* 4:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
press	1:15 p m	*10:15 a m

ington & Quincy Railroad.

Tables. Sleeping-Car accommoda-59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Office, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Canal and Sixteenth-st., Palmer

	Leave.	Arrive.
or Passenger	7:50 a m	‡ 7:30 p m
ss	9:45 a m	‡ 2:30 p m
x City Express	9:45 a m	‡ 3:05 p m
alia&Sterling Ex	9:45 a m	‡ 6:00 p m
Accommodat'n	11:00 a m	‡ 1:50 p m
ge Express	12:01 p m	‡ 2:45 p m
20 & Topeka Ex	12:01 p m	‡ 2:45 p m
Denver Express	12:45 p m	‡ 2:30 p m
Passenger	1:00 p m	‡ 10:20 a m
ver	3:15 p m	‡ 6:45 a m
s Express	4:25 p m	‡11:00 a m
	4:25 p m	‡10:20 a m
sport Express	4:25 p m	‡10:45 a m
er	4:30 p m	‡ 7:50 a m
ver	8:30 p m	‡ 7:30 a m
ha & Lincoln	6:20 p m	‡11:00 a m
	9:05 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Express	9:05 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
	9:05 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
t Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
que Express	9:30 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
re Train	11:15 p m	10:15 p m

y, except Sunday. c Daily, except y, except Monday.

naukee & St. Paul Railway.

Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand d at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
ail	* 7:30 a m	* 7 45 p m
keska Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
ual St. Minne	9:10 a m	‡ 6:30 p m
rains	9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
sha, and Ap	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
rains	* 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
ain, Prairie du		
Dakota Ex	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Ashland Ex	9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
on, and Prairie		
s	*10:10 a m	* 7:45 p m
s	* 5:10 p m	* 6:25 a m
s	* 9:20 a m	* 3:15 p m
Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 5:00 p m
Express (Daily)	* 5:15 p m	* 6:25 a m
Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets Minneapolis are good either via Mad-n Chien or via La Crosse & Winona

hicago & Alton.

ot Side, corner Madison and Canal-Madison and Kinzie-sts. bridges, and Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
er, Pueblo Ex	‡ 1:30 p m	‡ 1:55 p m
ph, New Mex		
ifornia Past Ex	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
id & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
id & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
ansas Express	‡ 9:00 a m	‡ 1:55 p m
Bur- (via	9:00 a m	‡ 1:55 p m
ress. (Chenoa	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
ia Joliet	* 9:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
ashing'n Ex	* 1:30 p m	* 1:55 p m
ommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

ago & Central Railroad.

ot, and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 55 Clark-st., Grand and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
	* 8:30 a m	* 8:00 p m
	‡ 5:10 p m	‡ 7:50 a m

ago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

ot and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 55 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
	* 8:30 a m	* 7:25 p m
	‡ 8:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

ago & Chicago Railway

and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, Grand Pacific Hotel, and

	Leave.	Arrive.
Air Line	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
	‡ 8:30 p m	‡ 8:00 a m
	‡ 5:15 p m	‡ 9:40 a m
	* 9:40 p m	‡ 5:00 a m

ago & St. Louis R. R.

Foot of Van Buren-st. (Air-Lines.) n and Canal-sts. West Side pot and 22d Randolph-st., 55 e Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	* 8:40 a m	* 7:40 p m
	* 4:30 p m	*10:45 a m
	‡ 7:55 p m	‡ 7:10 a m

ago & Illinois Railroad.

ville Route.) r State Ticket Offices, 17 House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	‡ 9:00 a m	‡ 4:15 p m
	* 9:00 a m	‡ 7:15 a m

* Daily

THE PULPIT.

Man's Great Destiny Eloquently Described by Prof. Swing.

An Exhaustive Argument in Favor of Our Public School System.

The Rev. G. R. Vanhorne Pronounces It the Bulwark of Our Liberties.

Immortality—Is There Another World After Death?—Lecture by Rabbi Hirsch.

MAN'S GREAT DESTINY.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

To a large congregation in the Central Church yesterday morning Prof. Swing delivered the following eloquent sermon, having for its theme "Man's Great Destiny":

Thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom.—*Psalms, cxlv., 13.*

No one feeling more depresses the thoughtful than that man is a transient, fleeting form of life. All literature is marked by this lament over the brevity of man's existence. Those who earliest began to express the soul in written language began to compare man to a flower, or a dream, or a passing breeze. It has been the amazement and sorrow of all the epoch of history that youth, and beauty, and wit, and learning, and vivacity all hasten along and betake themselves into that dark silence of death known and dreaded everywhere. Moses said in a touching simplicity: "I am so old that I can no longer go out and come in"; and another religious ancient said something equally touching about the days of the years of his pilgrimage. Job was so fond of this form of meditation that the impressive burial service of the Episcopal Church has extracted much of its power and solemnity from that one deep soul from Chaldea. David and Solomon continued the "tears of things," and what the religious may leave unsaid is cast into literature by the writers of all forms of belief, and doubt, and speaking in all ages. Gray, in his elegy, sums up the sighs and regrets of all humanity in his verses, which from our childhood have reminded us that "Paths of glory lead but to the grave." It is necessary for us to confess that no part of this melancholy has been uncalled for or excessive, for it is not in the power of language to state in terms too strong the sadness of the fact that all the laughing, and the joyous, and the great, and the useful on earth are moving steadily and rapidly toward that breathless, and worldless, and loveless mystery called death.

Besides the assertions and evidences in Christianity that man does not complete here his whole mission, there are considerations, many and rational, that the phenomena of death is not the last act in the drama of mankind. There is no form of inquiry which can compel Nature to expose the awful secrets which have hung for thousands of years around the name of God and the grave of man, but there are offered to us all certain reflections which might well fill the heart with hope and make each one approach the end of life not with the iron heart of the stoic, but with a very powerful expectation of a second career. So rational and cheering are these considerations, that we are all inexcusable if, living in a world pervaded by this shadow, we omit to gather up for our own heart and the hearts of society all the sunlight that may possibly be filtering down upon our world from some unknown sky.

"Some negative force can be found in the thought that nature is so fond of concealing methods and events that it is not an anomaly that no one comes back from the dead to bring us a demonstrative report. If Nature or God for any reason conceals any law, or order of sequence, or any fact, we cannot expect any puerility in this business, and that this nature will take any person into its confidence. In his childishness man asks his nearest friend to help him keep a secret, and forth has come the ironical phrase of "an open secret;" but Nature has none of this weakness, and if for any cause it has ordered that man shall not possess demonstrative proof of an immortal existence, it will be perfectly vain for him to attempt to break over this barricade by any possible form of assault. The fact that Nature does conceal some things, and that in this effort will not have any of these weak things called "open secrets," may well make the heart hope that the immortality of man is nothing else than one of those great silences for which our universe is remarkable. Nature conceals much. The origin of man is as perfectly hidden as is his destiny. Whether the human race came from a cultivated and lofty original or from a childlike pair who had no knowledge of language or of anything, but who had only the ability to make a great progress, are matters never to be known in this world. If Nature intended to conceal from man his destiny, it was necessary to conceal also his origin; for if we could know beyond all doubt the alpha of society, we could infer its omega. If is furthermore the plan of this world that its distinguished inhabitant shall not know of the time or manner of his death. The young do not know whether they will ever reach the period of gray hairs; the mother looks into the face of her child with a deep wondering whether it will escape the many snares of death and reach a full manhood or womanhood; and the gay throng of the streets must laugh and smile at a venture, for over all of them there is written the fact that death may be in that very day or hour. If man has been upon earth many thousands of years, they have not sufficed to tell any of us when we shall die, for here we all are, not knowing whether the leaves of next autumn will not fall upon our graves, and are all saying in a deep sincerity: "In the midst of life we are in death."

Thus it appears that we are in a world where there are before us and back of us great secrets; it is not, then, a readable career in any respect, and we should not be atheists nor the children of dust simply because we may not be able to see the final outcome of our race. Logic will simply compel us to place some questions aside for the time as being those of a delayed answer, not as questions that are solved against all hope. The fact that we live in a secret-loving world may in itself warrant the expectation that a day is coming when the soul will be as much surprised by another life as it is to find itself here in this existence. You have all been, at some lonely hour in the night, as you have looked up into the star-depths, spell-bound by the thought: "Am I really here upon the planet earth, a living soul? Do I mark around me the winds and the woods; do I mark the floating clouds; do I think, and toil, and love, and weep; and must I also die? What an inexpressible mystery!" Why may not this mystery be repeated in some other sphere, and the heart once again be lost in the new soliloquy: "Am I indeed in heaven? Oh, what a second dream!"

The fact of mystery not arguing anything against a second life, let us soliloquize still further in this matter. The Psalm which came so powerfully from the ancient religionist said, "Thy kingdom, oh God, is an everlasting kingdom," and in saying words so noble he reminds us all that there must be an explanation of man far more impressive than any found in his temporal happiness and success. God is carrying forward a perpetual empire, and not one like that of Egyptian, or Greek, or Babylonian,—destined to flourish for a few centuries and then pass away. It is an everlasting Kingdom, and must therefore offer its subjects a career of magnificent proportions. If we are children of God and citizens of His nation, it would seem that there should be in the people some of the attributes of their Fatherland. If God's kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, those citizens who love and obey their King ought to be born to more years than those they offer to the little empires or republics of earth. If our world is an impervium in imperio, a little dominion of man within a vast dominion of the Creator, the citizen should himself be a child of a two-fold aim, and hope to pass from the earthly state to the heavenly, and be a true child not of the transient alone but of the everlasting.

Let us make here another surmise that an everlasting kingdom kept up by a succession of individuals would betray two forms of weakness or of lack of grandeur. It is a calamity of earth that its noble and good pass away so soon. The valuable lives above the sod are but a handful to those who sleep under it. Men in the years that are wisest, and most spiritual, and most patriotic, and most virtuous pass into a decline and die. The gates of death are always open, and out of them pour an army of the most powerful and excellent. At times society is drained almost as dry as Sahara by this sad breaking in the embankments. Economists tell us that unless the tide of men passed away to make room for others, there would be no food at last for all, and the murder of the poorest would prevail instead of this succession ordered by Nature. Other things being all in favor of a continued existence of the individual, we may conclude that God has a world somewhere for His children where they need not die to make room for a successor. To die of old age may not by any means be a necessity, but only an incident of the temporary sojourn on earth. Nor is the wearing out of the human framework and functions an abstract necessity, for it a tree can live and thrive for a thousand years it would seem that there need be no ordinary limit to the duration of a physical body. Some of the olives of Lebanon are thousands of years old, and the gigantic trees of the Pacific Coast are as old as the Christian era, and perhaps date back to the classic periods. If death be a necessity of an organic structure it seems long delayed in the olive and oak. But man, who is better than many sparrows, is better also than many oaks, and seems, therefore, not the heir of any unavoidable mortality, but of only an interruption, or transformation, or transportation by means of a dissolution. It being perfectly possible for organic structures to continue their functions for thousands of years, and the fully-developed human mind being of more value the older it becomes in its experience and works, and their being in logic no objection to man's immortality on earth, except that found in the want of space and food for all, it seems reasonable to suppose that in this everlasting kingdom of God souls are not slain, but are transferred, and that the brevity of this life finds in some other part of the universe an ample compensation. Following the form of reasoning given us, we must conclude that the Creator and Leader of a long-enduring nation would lead along with Him His best and greatest citizens, and would not hasten to cover up in a grave those who for a few years only have done his will and have loved deeply the works of His hand. As our earthly nations need the long life of their best men, and weep when the wise and honorable fall in death, so we are bound to infer that the mighty empire which surrounds our little dynasties, that empire under the sceptre of the King of Kings, needs all its noble children, and will not suffer them to disappear at the termination of three-score years and ten.

If in attempting to find the best elements of an "everlasting kingdom" we, for the sake of that kingdom, infer the immortal or indefinit life of man, so must we conclude when we think of the welfare of the individual. It is of little avail and little cheer and inspiration to the separate soul that society is to live endlessly. No doubt America and England as nations will long continue, but this is but little longer than for by the separate hearts which now help to constitute the America and the England. Society itself can with difficulty endure successions; with much more difficulty can the individual endure such a displacement. The individual asks beseechingly that he may enjoy onward this existence. He lives to learn the beauty of the lives that he loves, and long enough to acquire a taste for knowledge and to feel in all the depths of his mind the greatness of the universe and the dignity, even the sublimity, of life; he lives long enough to form great friendships and thus to give and receive happiness; and in the name of these measureless things he hopes the Kingdom of God is not one of a simple succession of citizens but one where the mind and heart of each shall dwell for countless days in the presence of the all-loving King.

It is an almost universal belief among the more thoughtful that our planet is not the only world inhabited by such a being as man. It is one of the smallest of the heavenly bodies and cannot possibly be regarded as the reason why it should support on its bosom such a vast and gifted throng. The fact is singular. Here a thousand millions of intelligent beings are to be found. They work, they talk, they laugh, they build, they sail ships, they run strange trains rapidly, they find time for poetry and music, they compose, they feast, they love, they sing, they worship, they weep, but, most wonderful of all, they hurry away. All disappear in thirty-three years. Taking into estimate what a wonderful life this is, in its offers of happiness and usefulness, we must say that man's stay here is out of all harmony with the greatness of the place. What! leave such a world in thirty-three years and become a handful of dust! If, now, other planets are inhabited, may not those occupants be composed of the millions upon millions who have seemed to hurry away from this smaller globe? We confess that man goes too soon if he goes into dust; but the almost lingers too long if there be awaiting him other brighter and happier lands. This inquiry is not embarrassed in the least by the question how the race could be transferred at death from world to world, for we are debarred from that inquiry by the fact that man is here without our knowing how he came. The theory that he was gradually evolved from low brute forms has almost nothing upon which to rest. Two mighty objections weigh against such an origin of man from the brute—the one, that no such evolution is now taking place; the other, that we have no brute with which to begin the evolution. The theory seems less worthy of belief. Man came not as an infant or he would have perished at once. He must have come from the act of the Ruler and Manager of the universe, and must have come in the adult form. If we concede this, then our world is in the hands of One who can move His children to a world where once they were not, and hence He can carry man away from earth as easily as He once brought man hither. The best theory is, therefore, that as man came by a Divine power to this earth, so by the same power can he be borne away to some less or more happy state.

The rumors or evidences of angelic life, as being widely different from human life, are not definit nor conclusive. Many years ago the thoughtful and learned McCosh pointed out to us, in a large work, the fact that the Creator has adopted some one form in his works and has followed it everywhere. The five senses run through the animal world in all its infinit lesser mutation. The spectrum analysis has come to tell us that the Creator has followed a uniform method even in the inanimate world, for we discover that the substance of the planets is the substance of our earth. All the stars are formed of the same material, and it is almost certain that the trees, and grasses, and flowers of our little globe all repeat themselves in many of the worlds which are seen at night in the far-away blue. If, then, our Creator is such a lover of unity of plan there is little probability that there are intelligent beings having wings. These belong to the same fancy as that which gave us a winged Mercury in classic fable. We see in humanity the universal type of rational life. It is not probable that, vast as the universe is, it has space wide enough to carry us away from that form of man which stands erect and bears upon its countenance the attributes of God. If the planets all, or many of them, are uninhabited, it seems almost certain that could we visit any of these worlds, we should see man everywhere, on hill, and field, the street,—not man as sinful and weak, but as being in that likeness of flesh worn here by our great and our beautiful, and chosen as the worthy encampment of such a soul as that of Nazareth.

The Omnipotent One having thus only one form of intelligent children, it is probable that man at his death is lovingly carried elsewhere as once he was strangely brought hither, and that the thirty years of this human life do not dismiss us from the Kingdom of God, but are the slow gates which only open up to us that brilliant empire. The "everlasting kingdom" must have in it great moral results,—results of education, and righteousness, and piety, and happiness which do not seem to have been attained by the countless hosts who have once lived on these shores nor to be attainable by those now passing through this pilgrimage. It is incredible that the universe should be great only in its material dimensions: that it should have spaces so vast that a ray of light flying 200,000 miles a second could not cross those spaces in 10,000 years, and that so large that if hollow one of them would contain 50,000,000 of such balls as our earth —incredible that all the power of the Creator should take this material direction; and that too, when we know that God is a moral, spiritual Being,—a God defined as being Love. It must be that all this material vastness makes up the Divine arena where the moral Deity acts His moral part and evolves the sublimity of the human soul. The ends dearest to the all-wise and all-loving One must be moral ends, and we therefore may well conclude that the pageantry of the skies are but the emblems of a happiness and general triumph to be wrought out of the career of God's children here and everywhere.

Inasmuch as the death and oblivion of humanity, the early cessation of the beautiful and noble lives on earth, would seem to contradict or stand in the way of such a spiritual destiny of creation, we seem not only warranted but compelled to affirm that the "everlasting kingdom" includes the grave of man as only one of its many mysteries, and that in a time and manner unseen by us transports the soul away from that tomb on which we strew flowers and tears. Of course no one can prove perfectly to you or to me such conclusions as these. This we know: that our human life is a mystery in all ways too vast for our solution. But if we cannot measure man, cannot comprehend his origin or genius, with what downcast and even tearful eyes must we soliloquize about the nature and plans of God. And this, too, we know: that no material philosophy and no atheistic philosophy can offer to our reason any worthier conclusion than that there is a God who reigns in an "everlasting empire," and carries His children here and there in His powerful and loving arms. Upon a reason as good as the best which materialism can bring our common religion rests, and it is thus commended to our supreme regard.

Would it were possible for an argument to be framed that would dispel all doubt and give you perfect rest in the thought that those you love will never die: but in the absence of such a possibility of absolute certainty you may well declare this: that for reasonableness, and usefulness, and beauty, and for a grandeur worthy of God, no faith or theory will compare with that which affirms that the universe was made for a great moral end, that man is that moral end, and not man as an erring and perishable tenant of earth, but man as immortal and as a citizen of a country which shall know no narrow confines, no thirty-three years of existence, no oblivion, no setting sun.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SERMON BY THE REV. G. R. VANHORNE.

The Rev. George R. Vanhorne, pastor of the Michigan Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, preached the following sermon on "Our Public Schools." There was a large congregation present, and many public school teachers were in attendance. The reverend gentleman spoke as follows:

When wisdom entereth into thine heart, and knowledge is pleasant unto thy soul, discretion shall preserve thee, understanding shall keep thee.—*Proverbs, ii., 10, 11.*

The schoolmaster is a General. He marshals an army of progress. He demonstrates his way to success. He outlines his position with a pencil, and transforms his blackboard into a breastwork. His best artillery is a piece of chalk, and with a simple sponge he destroys whole columns of error. Every schoolhouse in the land is a fortress of strength. A proper text-book in the hands of a child becomes a powerful weapon in the world's civilization. The common schools of a people are a greater safeguard to the liberties of that people than are the combined forces of army and navy without the schools.

If Governments would spend more money for the education of the common people, there would be less need of weapons for destruction. And, other things being equal, a less enlightened people always yield to a more enlightened people in times of contest for dominion. We need but refer to the continued conquests of the English people as proof of our assertion, or to the results of the Franco-Prussian war, or the civil conflict in our own Nation.

One of the principal causes, as related by Plato, which led to the decline and ultimate ruin of the Persian Empire was a lack of good education. This neglect began with the ruling Princes. Neither Cyrus nor Darius, who themselves were educated, paid the least attention to the education of their sons. In consequence of this neglect, the Empire had such dissolute and monstrous rulers as Cambyses and Xerxes. This ignorance and profligacy on the part of the rulers was contagious, and had a pernicious influence on their subjects. The conduct of the Princes became a kind of rule for their successors, until the whole nation was infected and degenerated into a corrupt mass of ignorant profligates. Their ruin and final Empire perished.

In that masterly address of Washington in which he bids adieu to public life, he expresses his convictions on the relation of the school as a force to enlighten public opinion, which opinion controls the Government. "Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

The schools of a nation are its centres of power. They are the fountains of knowledge which send forth streams of wisdom. They are the thought-producers, the brain-developers; they are the world's civilizers.

The earliest education was, is yet, and must be, that of the family. The schools for the priesthood came next in order. In the earlier centuries the schools were mainly ecclesiastical or under the control of religion. Among ancient nations, and among many nations of modern times, education did not and does not comprehend the elevation of the masses of the people. Common schools, which furnish to rich and poor alike a good sound secular education such as we are becoming conversant with, did not then exist.

The Protestant Reformation introduced the idea of educating the masses of the people. "Martin Luther brought the schoolmaster into the cottage, and laid the foundations of the system which is the chief honor and strength of modern Germany: a system by which the child of the humblest peasant, by slow but certain gradations, receives the best education which the country can afford." To a large extent this is also true in our own country, but it is not yet as universal as it should be and ultimately must be.

No nation is strong where the common people are uneducated. No nation is safe where the masses are left in ignorance. It is not the poor but the ignorant portion of society, which are the most dangerous and unreliable. As civilization advances she follows in the footsteps of intelligence. She is such a child of purity and wisdom that she cannot abide in contentment with ignorance and superstition. Where she succeeds ignorance must recede, as surely as darkness recedes before approaching light. "Ignorance is the mother of superstition." Superstition precludes investigation. Where there is no investigation there can be no progress, either in science or in religion. Where there is no progress there will be weakness, stagnation, and decay.

Despotism may exist when the people are too illiterate to appreciate, or are not instructed as to, their rights. But when the people become sufficiently enlightened as to their prerogatives, then despotism must die, and make way for a more popular and intelligent government. A government that is "of the people, by the people, and for the people" can only retain its thrift and independence through the culture and intelligence of its people.

Civil and religious liberty are nowhere more secure or better protected than when committed to the trust of an intelligent public. An enlightened people will so far appreciate their superior advantages as not to surrender them at the dictation of a sect or faction, be it ecclesiastical or political. The common schools are the educational institutions for the masses of the people; they are indispensable for their culture, thrift, and prosperity.

Intelligence and civilization are corelated. There can be no civilization without intelligence. Ignorance and barbarism are mutual friends. They support and uphold each other as cordially as whisky, pauperism, and crime uphold and support each other. An ignorant people must either become enlightened or remain proportionately uncivilized. On the principle of the "survival of the fittest," the enlightened peoples will absorb or control the unenlightened. The chariots of the world at this very hour are being driven by christianized charioteers, and the engineers of a Christian civilization have to-day their hands upon the throttle-valves of the world's machinery. The public schools, when patronized as they should be, have the same effect upon ignorance and superstition in a community as the hornet had on the wild tribes of Canaan: they are driven out.

Our public schools are a source of intellectual sunlight, and it is the sunlight that the mind needs. Under the cover of night, epidemics, and miasmatic diseases flourish most. They die under the sunbeam. God made the sun to rule by day. What humanity needs is "more light." And our public schools are shedding rays of light into millions of young minds, and instilling in these minds the primary principles of knowledge; the rudiments of an education which will enable them as they progress to act well their part as becomes their station in life.

It becomes a vigilant people who know the value of these schools to guard well their own interest, and permit no superstition or prejudice to obscure this light, or to tamper with the light-house. Every intelligent citizen can well afford to resent such fanaticism as would make our public school system less efficient, or circumscribe it for partisan purposes; and which openly asserts that it is "organically wrong" "anti-religious" "and unless soon abandoned will irremediably destroy the whole system of American Government." The American people do not believe this to be the policy, aim, or end of their public-school system, and they must and will say to every such partisan as Diogones said to Alexander, "Stand from between me and the sun."

The simple question of selecting text-books by a State or city, to be placed in their public schools becomes a matter of profound interest to every well-disposed citizen. These text-books become powerful elements in molding the thoughts of a rising generation. This principle is so well understood that it formed a basis for a bitter hostility against the mere reading of the Bible in our common schools. That which a child reads or studies while at school as a part of school duty is received be that child as clothed with authority, and enters the mind as so much knowledge which is to assist in developing intelligent citizenship.

This power of the school-book is especially felt in Austria and in France. Switzerland also feels its silent force upon her national life. Her system of education is based on the principles of Christianity and democracy. Her children are instructed as a matter of public policy in these principles, and they become a part of the mental furniture of each citizen, and become also the strong support by which the national Government is sustained and perpetuated.

In Scotland, as early as 1696, the Government ordained that a school as well as a church should exist in every parish, and that they be maintained by a tax upon the land. Macaulay says: "The Scotch took first rank as a people on account of their educational measures, and educated Scotchmen everywhere took prominent places in national affairs."

God has placed a premium upon good education. There is a sort of penalty attached to ignorance. Some countries are beginning to look upon voluntary ignorance as a crime, against which they must legislate. Germany has now a system of compulsory education. Every child of sound mind and in physical health must be sent to school after attaining a certain age; and where this cannot be done, it has to be so certified by the Judicial Magistrates.

Norway has a peculiar method of showing her disapprobation against ignorance. There is an elementary school in every village, and where the population is too thinly settled the schoolmaster may be said to be "abroad," as he wanders from farm to farm, so that the most distant families have the benefit of his instruction. Every town has its public library, and in many districts the peasants annually contribute a dollar towards a collection of books, which, under the care of the priest, is lent out to all subscribers. No Norwegian is confirmed who does not know how to read, and no Norwegian is allowed to marry who has not been confirmed. So confirmation, and marriage, and ability to read are intimately related.

It is the education of the masses that reduces pauperism. Free schools well patronized are sure death to pauperism. Ignorance is costly to the State; it is more costly than the entire expense of our public-school system. "The country over, 90 per cent of crime is among the illiterate." These facts preach to us the Gospel of education, and prove that the school is a civilizer.

The school develops thinkers. Thinkers become masters. The Balearon mothers, in order to educate their children to the use of the sling, for the power of which that people were so famous, were accustomed to place on the branch of a tree a piece of bread designed for their children's breakfast. The child was not allowed a morsel till he had brought it down with his sling. Such severe education led to dexterity, by which they could always earn their own living. The public schools of our country are designed to so educate the mind of our youth that they will know enough not to be paupers, but be able to earn their own living, and do it honestly and intelligently, and thus add to the wealth and prosperity of the country.

Agesilaus being asked what he thought most proper for boys to learn, answered, "What they ought to do when they become men." His wise answer is equally pertinent in reference to the education of girls. Every child's intellect should be so thoroughly trained as to be able to read, inquire, and think for itself. And the acquisition of knowledge secured by such mental drill tends to increase the intellectual capabilities of the individual. Good schooling does not simply consist in burdening the memory with facts or propositions, but in developing the capabilities of the mind. A power by which the originating, productive powers of the mind become fertile. Such is the object of our public-school system; and such an education cannot fail to be of great service to the individual, and also to the community as a whole.

Let us not, however, be so forgetful as to confound the fact of education with the object or end of its attainment. The simple statement that a person is well educated is not enough. It should be, but is not, in itself proof of good character. To be educated scholastically is not sufficient. Education that does not establish good morals and elevate character as well as the body, as ornament and quicken the perceptive faculties, is defective. The value of education, like money,—always handy,—consists chiefly in its proper use. Education being the capital, it now depends to what purpose that capital will be employed. If there be moral principle and deep-seated convictions of right, with a reverence for God and religion, that capital will be so invested as to conduce to the morality of the age. A godless education never can develop a brilliant or permanent eizilization. Godless schools, like godless homes, will produce a godless government. A godless government would become selfish and sensual, and positively break down under its own weight of irresponsibility, just as the government of France went down at the period of the revolution. The *Eclair*, a journal of that time, said, "We are the only people in the world that ever attempted to do without religion. But what is our sad experience? Every tenth day we are astounded by the recital of more crimes and assassinations than were committed formerly in a whole year. At the risk of speaking an obsolete language and of recieving insult for response, we declare we must cease striving to destroy the remnants of religion if we desire to prevent the entire dissolution of society."

We are more and more impressed with the belief that our public schools are the great bulwarks of our national safety. While our schools are neither sectarian nor denominational, they are far from being atheistic or anti-religious. They were not built for theological seminaries, nor yet to teach the peculiar tenets of any church or ecclesiastical body. But that our public schools do teach a sound morality and a reverence for God and religion we are free to assert. How could it be otherwise under a Christian form of government? It were suicidal to ignore the principles fundamental to our own existence. And those who to-day are the loudest in denouncing our public schools as "godless" and "anti-religious" are the very parties who have been demanding that the Bible should be expunged from the school-room. We resent the charge that our schools are anti-religious or godless. The majority of the school-teachers throughout our land are among the most devoted, conscientious, and God-fearing and Christian people that live. That there are some inefficient teachers we admit. In what departments of public life is there not more or less inefficiency? That there are some defects in our present system of public schools no one will deny. It is a human institution, and must be imperfect. These defects will be remedied as the system develops and the public becomes enlightened. Our public schools are one of the marvels of this age; and well has it been said: "Under such tuition, which makes the whole Nation an Athens, no wonder that men without collegiate drill can step from the plow to the Presidency, able to guide the State with all the wisdom and dignity of one born to a crown."

There was a deep-seated conviction in the minds of the pilgrim fathers that an ignorant man could not make a good citizen. This conviction led them to lay the foundation of that school system which educates the poorest at the expense of the State. They believed that the importance of education was second to nothing but religion, whose handmaid it is. They longed to rear a race of cultured men, so they founded the public schools, believing that "education is the sheet-anchor of peaceful commonwealths." Their descendants have continued this work, and have improved upon it, so that the free schools are at the basis of our whole political system.

Ex-Gov. Brown, now United States Senator from Georgia, said, in a speech before the Legislature of his own State: "I have this question of education very much at heart. Disguise it as you may, the New England States, with their schools and universities, have dictated laws to this continent. They have sent New England ideas all over the West, and they dominate there. Look at Prussia, that little Empire over which Napoleon rushed and almost obliterated. Hardly a generation passed before it had in turn humbled France and taken the power from its Empire. The bright-eyed boys in your mountains and wire-grass may represent you nobly before the world if you educate them. We must also educate the colored race, and they ought to be educated for the benefit of the Union, and by the friends of the Union. I would devote the proceeds of the public lands to this purpose on a basis of illiteracy. The colored people are citizens, and we must do them justice."

In a reply to a speech made by Gen. Elliot, who headed a delegation and complained to the President that a majority of the people South were oppressed by the minority, and from such oppression they sought relief, President Garfield said: "If this be so, why is it so? Because a trained man is two or three men to one, in comparison with an untrained man, and outside of politics and outside of parties, that suggestion is full, brimfull, of significance; that to make the majority always powerful over the minority is to make its members as trained and intelligent as the minority itself. That brings the equality of citizenship; and no law can confer and maintain in the long run a thing that is not upheld with a reasonable degree of culture and intelligence." These remarks by both men have the right ring in them. They contain the faith of truth on this question, and if the American people, without regard to politics or denominational creed, would practice the principles here so vigorously expressed, and push our public-school system to its very possibilities, we should then discover a fulfilment in the remarks of Carlos Martyn: "The school is at once a preserver and a benefactor, an ornament and a civilizer, the physician of the State." Or as Horace has hymned it:

Chastens the manners, and the soul refines.

IMMORTALITY.

LECTURE BY THE REV. E. G. HIRSCH.

The Rev. E. G. Hirsch lectured in the Sinai Temple yesterday morning on "Immortality." The lecture was one of great interest, and the congregation, though not unusually large, contained a number of people not of the Jewish faith, and was strictly attentive. The reverend gentlemen began by saying that "Whence?" and Whither?" were the two great queries of life; whence had it came and whither was it going. The spiritual man of to-day was on a desert island, surrounded by the unknown waters of the past and the undisclosed waters of the future. The more momentous of the two great problems, however, was—whither? Was there a life to come after this on earth was finished? Men of to-day advanced three reasons why this question should be answered in the affirmative. The first of these was that in all ages every race had believed in a future existence. Commencing with the most primitive records of the human history there was to be found positive proof that primeval man believed in a hereafter. Many believed, though, that all men went after death to a realm of felicity,—that there was to be no distinction between their respective lots according as they had conducted themselves in this life. They likened death unto sleep, as did the first poets and the poets of to-day, and were firm in the faith that the avocation pursued or most desired by a man in this world would be given him to follow in the next. So, when a warrior died, his bow and arrow and all his implements of warefare were buried in the same grave with his body, in order that he might take them with him to his new abode. Or, if he had pursued a peaceful avocation on earth, the grave companions of his body were the same that he had used in life. It was reserved for Christianity to advance the belief that man's futurity was to be graded according to the life he had led here. The virtuous man was to be rewarded with a hereafter of supreme happiness, and the vicious man was to suffer tortures indescribable. So the belief in a hereafter had existed always, and this was one of the evidences of immortality. Now what were the objections to this proof? They were many, but any one of them was sufficient to overthrow its claim to a consideration. Until the contrary fact was discovered, the whole world believed the earth was flat, but that did not make it flat; until the contrary was discovered that the sun was thought to daily revolve about the earth, but that did not prevent man from discovering that night and day was caused by the earth revolving upon its axis. Again, the Christian form of belief in a future life did more to weaken faith in immortality than anything else. The idea that a child, a pure innocent child, would suffer the tortures of hell for simply not believing in Christ, while the repentant murderer—repentant at the last hour—would be received into a life of felicity, was out of all reason.

The second evidence advanced to-day as a plea for immortality was the law of the preservation of forces. Nature was constantly found that some atom was being destroyed; therefore the soul could not be destroyed. But in answer to this theory there was to be asked the question, What is the soul and the mind? No man could make the lecturer believe that the soul and the mind were things that could be separated from the brain and the body. If men knew that the soul and the mind were not entities, that could be preserved after the brain and the body had crumbled to dust.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

HENRY WARD BEECHER is at the Pacific.

A. CONKLIN, of New York, is at the Pacific.

A. Z. WILSON, of Arizona, is at the Palmer.

J. A. SHELDON, of Rutland, Vt., is at the Sherman.

R. J. MCGOWAN, of New York, is at the Palmer.

J. C. P. COTTRELL, of Milwaukee, is at the Tremont.

L. BALLENBERG, of Peoria, is registered at the Sherman.

E. D. MAGINLEY, Mayor of Lafayette, Ind., is at the Tremont.

J. H. MACOMBER, of Niagara Falls, is registered at the Tremont.

GEORGE F. WILSON, Jr., of Providence, R. I., is at the Palmer.

MAYOR I. S. KALLOCH, of San Francisco, is at the Tremont with his son.

S. PARKER and wife, C. H. Bacon, and J. L. Lovering, of Boston, are registered at the Sherman.

BISHOP MCLAREN preached in Trinity Church the Rev. Dr. Holland's) yesterday morning, and confirmed twenty-four persons,—the result of the Lenten services.

MATTHEW CONLEY, mate of the schooner Japan, while taking in mainsail, as the vessel was being towed into port by the tug Commodore, fell overboard and was drowned.

CHARLES OHLE, Atchison, Kas.; L. Mott, Des Moines, Ia.; B. F. Robinson, New York; M. E. Ferguson and wife, Bloomington; R. F. Ferguson and wife, Bloomington; A. B. Fake, New York; and S. T. Walker, Moline, Ill., are at the Leland.

BERTHA KREIS, 10 months old, died suddenly and without medical attendance at 6 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 46 Orchard street. The parents only recently arrived in the country from Germany, and it is supposed that the little one died from exhaustion consequent upon the long voyage.

MR. JAMES E. DROM and wife, of 146 Walnut street, were summoned on Friday last to the home of Mr. Drom's brother, Augustus Drom, near Wadsworth, Wis., who it was stated was lying at the point of death with inflammation of the bowels. They started at once, and soon after a second dispatch announced his death. The funeral was held yesterday.

THE Chinamen held a mass-meeting last night at No. 119 Fifth avenue, some 150 Celestials being in attendance. From the somewhat incomprehensible information of a laundryman, the reporter understood that the object of the meeting, which was not only secret, but conducted in the melodious language of Asia, was the organization of a Chinese Freemasonry and Protective Union.

J. W. DEAN conducted a Gospel meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms last evening to a large audience that came from the highways and byways of our city, and it is safe to say that every one seemed to listen with great attention. His subject was "Peace." An after-meeting was held and some signified their desire to become Christians and to identify themselves with the Church of Christ.

THE Board of Police Commissioners of Cleveland, who, in company with other officials of that city recently visited this city, have forwarded resolutions highly complimentary to his Honor Mayor Harrison, Superintendent McGarigle, Chief Sweenie, Secretary Petrie, Prof. Barrett, Maj. Heinzman, Capt. Bonfield, Lieut. Currier, and other officials, and promise if the visit is returned that the Cleveland "born of plenty shall not be turned wrong side out."

MATHEW FITCHER, while attempting to jump upon engine No. 169, on the Northwestern Railroad at the Ogden avenue crossing at 5:30 last evening, was accidentally struck on the head and severely injured. Dr. C. F. Taylor, who attended him, put three stitches in a deep wound, which he considers very dangerous, as the skull is either crushed or fractured. Fitcher is 21 years of age, single, and a machinist by trade. He was taken to his home, No 185 West Seventeenth street.

THE twentieth anniversary of the Park Avenue Methodist Sunday-school was celebrated yesterday afternoon. There was a large audience composed mainly of old members and friends of the school. The exercises were conducted by Henry Decker, the Superintendent, and among those who took part were County Superintendent A. G. Lane, who was the first Superintendent of the School; also Mr. Buckman, Mr. Cuttler, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Henderson, all former Superintendents.

THE Irish-American Club met yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House. After some routine business, five persons were elected to membership. The names of five gentlemen were proposed for membership, which were referred to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee were instructed to report rules at the next session of the Club. A committee was appointed on newspapers and periodicals. Their next session will be in their new quarters, corner of Clark and Madison streets.

THE body of an unknown man was found at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon floating in the lake at the foot of Peck court. It was recovered by Officer Robert Jones, and was taken to the Morgue, where it awaits identification and the Coroner's inquest. The deceased was about 25 years of age, five feet eight inches high, dark hair, smooth face, and was clad in a black frock-coat, pantaloons, and vest, white shirt, and gaiter-shoes. The body had evidently been in the water some five or six weeks, as it was very much decomposed.

AT an early hour yesterday morning C. Tebold, of No. 413 May street, found the badly mangled remains of a man scattered along the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad south of Harrison street. The head was some distant from the body about 100 yards, and the indications were that the body had been dragged a long distance beneath a train of cars. The fragments were gathered and taken to the Morgue by Officer Gillard. The deceased was about 25 years old, sandy hair cut short, and wore a dark suit of clothing. In the pockets were found 80 cents in change, a portion of a $2 bill, and a card of Abraham Goldstein, second-hand dealer, at No. 359 Clark street.

SUNDAY, at 11 a. m., was held the funeral of Thomas Moore, who died Wednesday last at 561 Fulton street. Mr. Moore was Second-Lieutenant of Company H, Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, during the late war, and afterwards joined the Chicago police force. For over sixteen years he served in the various capacities of patrolman, detective, Sergeant, and Stationkeeper at the West Lake Street station. This he resigned two years ago on account of poor health. The funeral was conducted by the Masons, the attendance being large and the floral tribute very elaborate. The remains were interred at Rosehill Cemetery. Mr. Moore leaves a wife and a grown-up daughter.

A LARGE number of the Chicago silver-gliders assembled yesterday at No. 54 West Lake street, for the purpose of hearing addresses on the prospect of a protective organization. The meeting was called to order by A. J. Stange, chairman, and Messrs. Harries and Kenyon, delegates from the Trade and Labor Assembly of Illinois, made short speeches in favor of a speedy and energetic organization similar to those in progress in Cincinnati and the East. Mr. Paul Sheenan spoke with some applause in favor of a monopoly on the part of the silver-gliders, independent of the banks, so thereby free themselves from the distresses attendant upon a fluctuating standard of wages. Mr. Schilling and others spoke to the same purpose; but the meeting adjourned without decisive action.

HARRY ROOT, a man 40 years of age, who claims to be a New Mexico merchant in town to buy goods, was shot in the heel at about 8:30 o'clock last night at the Hotel Emery, a somewhat notorious house on Hubbard court near State street. At the hotel all detailed information relative to the affair was persistently refused, and all that could be learned was the somewhat doubtful and unsatisfactory statement that the shooting was accidental. Considering the fact that New Mexicans are in the habit of carrying murderous six-shooters and when under the influence of drink of turning loose at anything that presents itself, the version favoring the accidental discharge of the weapon may be deemed worthy of credence. The wounded man was attended by Dr. Hilderbrand, who considers the injury not dangerous.

THE Union Catholic Library Association held its quarterly meeting at the Library rooms, in the Honoré Block, at 4 o'clock, Sunday afternoon. Judge Moran presided. The Treasurer reported receipts for the past year $4,449.20; disbursements, $4,058.85; now on hand, $1,408.18. Judge Moran made a report of the work of the recent Bazaar, showing that the ladies of the West Side had netted $844.48; the South Side $456.90; the North Side $238.45. Grand total, $1,507.06. Several amendments to the constitution were submitted by Mr. C. P. Brosseau and laid over to the next meeting. Judge Moran then made a brief speech, thanking the Association for courtesies extended him while President during the past year, and formally turning over the office to the new President, Mr. William A. Amberg, who also thanked the Association for the honor conferred upon him. The other newly-elected officers were called upon and made brief response, after which the meeting adjourned.

A MEETING of delegates from all the Jewish societies and organizations of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 113 Randolph street, for the purpose of devising means of complying with the request for aid made by the Trustees of the Jewish Orphan Asylum at Cleveland, O. Mr. Philip Stein presided, and after ample discussion, a committee of sixteen was ordered appointed to take the matter in charge. Of this Committee Messrs. Philip Stein, Adolph Loeb, Abraham Hart, and Charles Conselman were members. The remainder of the committee will be informed of their appointment by mail. The meeting then formally adjourned, but was immediately reorganized to take into consideration Jewish grievances in Russia. Rabbi Hirsch was introduced, and spoke of the indignities which have of late been heaped upon the Jews in Russia. He thought that it would be wise to communicate with Secretary Blaine and request that a protest be sent to St. Petersburg, and for this purpose suggested that a mass-meeting of Jews be held soon. The following Committee was appointed with power to act in the matter of calling a mass-meeting: Messrs. S. Tausig, Max Sonneschein, N. Heller, H. Felsenthal, Michael Cohen, David Simon, M. Oesterricher, M. S. Judah, Sam Felsenthal, and Dr. Norden.

THE DUCAL PARTY.

The Duke of Sutherland and his party spent yesterday quietly and soberly, and did not bother about anything. In the morning Dr. Russell went to church, but the others preferred to remain in the hotel. At 2 p. m. Gen. Phil H. Sheridan called at Grand Pacific for the Duke and took him out for a drive. This morning at 8 o'clock the party will visit the new Town of Pullman, and in the afternoon they will take a special train to Milwaukee.

THE CANDY TRADE.

SUGAR DECORATIONS—WHAT A GERMAN MANUFACTURER SAID.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday had a chat with Mr. Augustus Neuhausen, foreman of the decoration department of one of the largest wholesale candy establishments in this city, on the subject of the line of work which is opened to women in the decoration of candies. Mr. Neuhauser said that the work, which was really artistic in its nature, was such as any lady, with a taste for drawing and color, might pursue with profit, the price paid to those expert in the business being $5 a week. It mainly consisted in putting the eyes and eyebrows on the small sugar figures, in the painting of Easter eggs, and in the artistic arrangement of artificial leaves and flowers in the larger borns of plenty and other candy devices. Mr. Neuhauser, as a matter of interest, stated that quite recently his establishment was visited by the junior member of one of the largest candy houses in Germany, who had been sent to this country to learn what he could about the candy business. He stated that he had visited nearly all the large establishments of this country, but had not had his mind improved, the methods of manufacture in Germany being superior to those in vogue in this country. Mr. Neuhauser, however, took him to a leading retail candy establishment, where the foreigner was quite struck with the excellence of the cocoanut candies, twenty varieties of which he took along with him, promising to introduce them to the Teutonic palate. The foreign candymaker stated that the reason German candies were of better average quality than the American was that wages ran lower in Germany, and they were thus enabled to devote more time to the preparation of their stock, which, too, when completed, brought better prices than it did in America. He acknowledged, however, that the cocoanut candies were a valuable addition to his stock of kdowledge, and said that they would create a sensation in the German candy world as soon as introduced.

LINCOLN PARK.

THOUSANDS OF VISITORS YESTERDAY—IMPROVEMENTS SINCE LAST SUMMER.

The fine weather of yesterday called out thousands of people to the parks and driveways, the number of visitors to Lincoln Park being estimated at 25,000. Since the last summer season very desirable improvements have been made at this popular resort. The Lake-Shore drive has been completed, adding fifteen acres of lawn and a walk of nearly a mile, and the Pine-street drive and breakwater have also been completed. The Lake-shore drive has been fringed with 100 new large elms, and "The Ramble" has undergone a renovation. The park buildings have likewise been thoroughly repaired. Only more than a dozen years ago the city expended only about $10,000 a year on her parks, but now the amount has increased to $60,000, and the amount of enjoyment and recreation the parks afford to a multitude of people makes the money wisely expended.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

This evening the Board of Trustees will meet to fix the salaries of the officers of the village for the coming year, and to consider the water-works question.

The Water-Works having been recently sold to the Town of Lake, the village will have about sixteen months in which to erect new works and lay a portion of the water-pipe circuit. Considering the short time in which to do the necessary work, it is necessary that it should be under way at once.

The Board will arrange for a pumping engine which will furnish not less than 5,000,000 gallons of water per day, and when it is known that the proposed works will be obliged to give water to the present territory and, in addition, to Colebour, Pullman, Kensington, Irondale, South Chicago, and Grand Crossing, it is thought that even this capacity will be hardly enough. A part of the proposed work will include the purchase and laying of one mile of pipe twenty-four inches diameter, one mile twenty inches diameter, and one mile sixteen inches diameter. This must necessarily involve a large expenditure of money, and it will stand the Board in hand to be very careful in their work.

The salary question it is thought will call out an animated discussion. For every small village, some people say that large salaries are paid. The present rates of compensation are as follows: Attorney, $2,200; Clerk, $1,350; Treasurer, $1,350; Superintendent, $1,400; Assistant, $1,200; Tax Claim Agent, fees on sales above penalties; Oil Inspector, two-thirds of all fees; Health Officer, $300; Comptroller, $1,600; Assistant, $900; Assessor, $1,500. One of the officers who received one of the large salaries last year, laughed at the members of the Board who had elected him, and said that he could get a good man to do his work for $75 per month, while the Board paid him the $150,—and the same was true. It showed negligence on the part of persons fixing his salary, especially so as he did outside work. With the present prospect of large expenditures in water-works and in street and sewer improvements in the various parts of the village, the taxpayers will hail with delight any man who is careful in the expenditures of village money, and he need not be afraid of sacrificing himself politically.

The candidates for Trustee in the place of the late Col. Bowen are coming at last to the front. The names mentioned are Capt. Berry, of Pullman, and formerly of the South Park; G. L. Ford, who has been a Trustee, and who was an unsuccessful candidate for the office last year; Daniel H. Horne, who probably knows how to run Hyde Park better than any man within its borders; Victor Curtis, of Grand Crossing; and a number of others. The election will probably be called at an early date. At the same time there will also be an election for a change of form of government from village to city charter.

Morgan Barns, who runs a saloon on Hyde Park avenue near Fifty-seventh street, was arrested Saturday evening for selling liquor without a license.

EVANSTON.

The changes in the time of trains, consequent upon the removal of the Northwestern Railroad into their new depot, which will interest the Evanston public are as follow, beginning with this morning: None of the outcoming trains will stop at the West Side depot, but all trains going in will make a stop there. The Evanston express, leaving the city at 4:50 p. m., will make no stop between Clybourn place and Evanston, and will return at 5:45, stopping at all stations. Of the incoming trains the Milwaukee train arrives at 8:35 instead of 8:30; the Green Bay express arrives at 9:35 instead of 9:34; and the Winnetka passenger arrives at 1:46 instead of 1:45; the Evanston express arrives at 5:20; the 6:45 train is given only to Winnetka, and not to Glencoe; the Sunday express is due at 9:05; the "slow five" leaves now at 5:05. Of the south-going trains the Lake Forest passenger is due at 7 o'clock, instead of 7:01; the Highland Park train arrives at 9:15, instead of 9:19; the through train arrives at 1:20, instead of 1:18; the Winnetka passenger is due at 9:47, instead of 9:45; and the Sunday express at 3:25, instead of 3:30.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Englewood Union Veteran Club will hold a memorial servic on the evening of Decoration-Day in Tillotson Hall, which will be free to the public. Old soldiers are particularly invited to attend. A delegation of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry Veteran Club from Chicago will be present with their old fife and drum Major, Frank Moore. The hall will be handsomely decorated with flags, flowers, and plants, a number of which have been loaned to the Club for the occasion by the South Park Commissioners from their hot-houses. The program will consist of songs, recitations, martial music on fife and drum, with imitations of musketry and artillery firing in battle, and an address by Capt. H. A. Parker, President of the Club. The evening's exercises will close with a scene representing soldiers decorating the graves of deceased comrades, and the recitation of "The Neglected Grave" by Miss Carrie Dodd. The service will be very impressive, and will no doubt fill the hall to overflowing.

The High-School Public Library is again open for the delivery of books. One hundred and seventy-five new books have been added to the list. The Trustees have been exercising great care by the Committee having the matter in charge. The additions will be particularly valuable to the scholars of the High-School, as they comprise works on history, science, poetry, biography, travel, and a few standard works on fiction. The library is open to all who wish to draw books.

The Rev. F. A. Hardin, pastor of the Englewood Methodist Church, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address on Decoration-Day at Byron, Ogle County, Ill. Mr. Hardin was a Chaplain through the War.

The Rev. O. C. Thearle is attending the Baptist anniversary at Indianapolis, Ind.

The mission which has been held at St. Ann's Catholic Church during the last week by the Rev. Father Coghlan and a number of Jesuit priests has been quite successful. Over 1,500 persons have approached the Holy Sacrament of Penance during the week. Tuesday evening Father Coghlan will deliver a lecture in the church on "Women and Divorce." The subject is a timely one, and the reverend gentleman says he advocates a thorough change in the divorce laws. The lecture will probably draw a large audience.

A number of the parishioners of St. Ann's Church met yesterday afternoon in the hall adjoining the church for the purpose of organizing a temperance society, and quite a number signed their roll of membership. They will meet again next Sunday afternoon and elect officers. As soon as a charter is obtained, the Rev. P. M. Flannigan will give the society the old wooden church to use as a place of meeting until such time as they are able to secure more commodious quarters. The society will be known as St. Ann's Temperance Society.

FIRE RECORD.

GRAIN-FIELDS BURNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—Fires in grain-fields began to-day. One near Merced destroyed several hundred acres. Another in San Joaquin County, near Oakdale, burned over country five miles square, principally wheat-fields. Four houses were destroyed. The fire started from a lighted cigar thrown from a railroad car.

CHICAGO.

The alarm of fire at 10:50 o'clock last night was caused by the burning of a barn at the rear of No. 37 Star street, owned and occupied by Matthias Heidrich. Loss, $150, covered by insurance in the German Mutual Company. Cause of fire unknown.

OIL TRANSPORTATION.

The Hand of the Standard Oil Company Visible in the Opposition to the Free Pipe Line Bill Before the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22.—In explaining the Free Pipe Line bill now pending in the Legislature to the Board of Trade Committee yesterday, Senator Emery, of Bradford, said of late years the oil product of the State had been diverted from the port of Philadelphia at a great loss to the city's commerce and manufactures. The product of the State in 1870 was 14,358 barrels per day, and the annual export from Philadelphia was 1,101,636 barrels. In 1880 the export had fallen to 1,085,918 barrels, while the product of the State had swelled to the enormous figure of 71,124 barrels, an increase of nearly 500 per cent since 1870. "At present," continued the Senator, "nearly the whole product of 64,000 barrels per day is shipped from the Bradford district by the United Pipe Lines, or, in other words, by the Standard Oil Company, whose lines run westward, meeting the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad at Milford, and is thence shipped direct to New York City. Another line runs northward from Bradford to the New York State line, is thence carried to New York City, while other lines lead to Buffalo and Cleveland. Philadelphia, the most available port for the refinement and shipment of petroleum, thus loses the inestimable advantage to her commerce and manufactures of the largest oil districts in the country. We only ask for the right of way which this bill will secure to us to build a pipe-line from the Bradford district, thirty-two miles, to St. Mary's Station, on the Philadelphia & Erie Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, over which our wells may find a direct outlet to Philadelphia. The terminal facilities here will then be improved and new distilleries built." The Standard Company, Emery explained, had the exclusive right to lay pipes over about thirty-eight miles of land on the south grade of the Alleghenies, and it was now impossible for the producers not in this monopoly to reach the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad on the south slope of the mountains. This was the end and aim of the Free Pipe-Line bill. J. Levering Jones, in behalf of the land-owners of Dauphin, Montgomery, Lancaster, Chester, and other counties, opposed the bill, and read an official letter from A. J. Cassatt, First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which, in view of the position taken by the oil corporation in the present controversy, has a greater importance than may at first appear:

DEAR SIR: In reply to inquiries contained in your favor of the 8th inst., I beg to say: First, that we are now transporting over our lines an average of 200 cars of oil per day. Second, in the early history of the oil trade the New York Central and New York & Lake Erie Railroad Compaules did not have facilities for doing business in the oil regions, and therefore the Pennsylvania Railroad carried the bulk of the trade, and in the years you mentioned (1870, 1875, 1875, 1878, and 1880) we transported from 45 to 50 per cent of the oil shipped. We are now doing about 45 per cent of the business. Third, the first tank-cars that we built had a capacity of eighty barrels, but we have from time to time increased this capacity, and within the last year or two all the tank-cars that have been added have been of 120 barrels capacity. Fourth, the railroad lines which now reach the oil fields of Pennsylvania have far more than a sufficient capacity to move all the oil that can be produced in the territory. So far as our line is concerned, we are thoroughly committed to the policy of charging uniform rates to all shippers of oil. We have always been prominent as producers in that the amount charged for transportation did not affect them, provided the rates were uniform. Therefore, I am at a loss to understand what interest will be served by building pipe-lines to the seaboard, unless it be that parties desire to make a speculation out of it. Please bear in mind that more than eight-tenths of the oil coming to the seaboard is exported and that at any reasonable price, say three or four times the present selling price of refined oil, it is the cheapest light in the world, and if the price were advanced to 20 cents per gallon the sales would be as large as they are now at 7½ cents. It is therefore a question of no national importance that the producer, the transporter, and the refiner should be well paid for the service performed by each. Ten cents per gallon advance upon the average price of the refined oil exported during the year 1880 (and much higher prices have been realized within a few years) would have brought in $50,000,000 more money into the country."

THE GILLEN CASE.

The police appear to have had very good reasons for having forgotten so much concerning the case of Charles Gillen, who was recently brought back at considerable expense from Denver, Colo. The complainant is not the innocent Wisconsin girl she was represented to be, nor is her condition so pitiable as was represented. Her name is Theresa Moore, and she is now living somewhere on Twenty-second street. Besides being in the neighborhood of 30 years of age, it is said she has once been married, and is the mother of two children. When she met and took up with Gillen she was estranged from her family, but her husband not long ago sought her out, and there was war when he understood the relationship. Domestic matters were in sad discord until Gillen skipped out, and this he did in the meanest manner imaginable. Inviting her to accompany him to the theater one afternoon, he excused himself at the end of the first act, and hastening back to the house packed up his own and her clothing and took the first train for Denver. The husband then called the police at once, and by advertising a reward of $200 for information as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Moore they hoped to snare the refugee. He was too sharp for them, however, and it was purely an accident that he was found at Denver. Even after his arrest, and when the latter was in custody on the corpus out before the arrival of the Chicago officer, Mrs. Moore entered into an arrangement to meet him in that city and compromise. It is quite unlikely that she will prosecute even now. This appears to be another of the cases where the city's interest could have been best served by the private counsel of his duties at home.

Fish-Culture—The German Carp.

Cincinnati Commercial.

It will be remembered, not only by those specially interested in fish-culture, but by many general readers, that the United States Government imported and placed in ponds at Washington some of the famous German carp fish. From Washington a certain number of these fish were sent to every State in the Union in order that the experiment of introducing them into the waters of this country might be tried under every condition. Its success was at least a matter of grave doubt. It is therefore with commendable pride that the public will learn that the experiment of introducing this valuable as well as remarkable fish into the waters of Ohio has succeeded. Prof. F. S. Baird, Fish Commissioner at Washington, sent these fish to Messrs. Mulertt and Smith, who have their carp ponds in Hamilton County, about twelve miles from the city. On Monday and Tuesday last, the 16th and 17th of May, at their ponds there were spawned a number of these beautiful fish—beautiful at least while small.

These young carp are already from half an inch to a full inch in length, and as lively as possible in the water, giving bright scintillations of delicate color as they dart around the glass bowl in which they yet find their home. By early fall they will be five or six inches in length, and in a year they will weigh at least two pounds. They are considered valuable pond fish for farmers, as they are excellent food fish, of rapid growth, and when the surroundings are favorable, of large production.

It has been stated that the experiment made with these fish has been successful in Ohio. That is hardly giving the fact of the recent spawning of those carp in its proper light. The past winter has been an unusually severe one, and yet the fish stood the weather remarkably well, and the young are spawned a day or two after the middle of May.

In Germany the time for spawning is about the middle of July, so that gives two months in favor of this climate, even with a severe winter. In addition, when it is remembered that we have here a month's advantage in the fall weather, three months in our favor must be counted instead of the two already gained.

The carp is a historic fish. In the ponds of the famous castles and great gardens of Europe they are to be seen the sole fish sporting in those clear waters.

In the pond of the famous chateau of Fontainebleau—commenced in the reign of St. Louis and at the time of the Crusaders—at Charlottenburg, at Ishmishobe, where the late Emperor Napoleon III. was a prisoner, and at famous and beautiful Cassel, they are to be found.

It is a matter of tradition that these fish live two, three, and even four hundred years, but it is a matter of tradition only. However, it is well authenticated that they do live to a great age. All visitors at the superb gardens of the chateau of Fontainebleau hasten to watch the carp in the fish-pond. They come swimming rapidly from every portion of the water to the platform, where an old woman sits dispensing great pieces of bread for a sou apiece. This bread every one buys and throws out to the fish. If a large piece be thrown, the tough old fellows group around it, heads together and tails making every possible angle in the water, and fighting vigorously for the entire meal.

There are some of these fish with silver rings in their noses, and it is said that in the nostrils of one of them is the silver circlet, with the date engraved thereon, and placed there by the fair and unfortunate hands of Marie Antoinette. But, as it was said, this is a matter of tradition, and one of the things that for certain no one can find out.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Veterinary Hygiene, CVL.: Experiments for the Purpose of Ascertaining the Nutritive Value of the Various Kinds of Food Cannot Give Very Accurate Results—The Results of Continued Practical Observation Fully as Reliable—Sheep Dying.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 21.—All agricultural economists have found it desirable to ascertain the comparative value, as to nutritive properties of the different kinds of food usually given to domestic animals; and the experiments made for the purpose have been numerous. Recently—that is, within the last twenty years,—the same have been carried on very extensively, and with great care and circumspection, in the numerous agricultural experimental stations, particularly in Germany. As mentioned in a former article, good hay, or rather the nutrition-value of good hay, has been agreed upon as the most convenient unit, and is usually designated as 100. In most of the feeding experiments the food given at every meal has been carefully weighed, and the increase of flesh and fat produced has been determined by weighing the animal or animals experimented with at regular intervals, say every two, four, five, or seven days. The increase of live weight, of course, was considered as gain in flesh and fat, and credited to the nutritious effect of the food. If the animal experimented with was a working animal, the amount of work performed was taken into consideration,—and, if the same was production in other respects (was, for instance, a milch cow), the quantity and quality of the milk were taken into account,—and its increase credited to the food. The above method, however has also been reversed by ascertaining what amount of food of a certain kind it will require to give a certain amount of animal production, consisting either in flesh and fat, or increase of live weight, or in other productions, such as labor, milk, wool, etc., as the case might happen to be. In these latter experiments the food, too, was carefully weighed; but its quantity was not necessarily every day the same, but increased or decreased so as to cause a uniformity or certain amount of the animal productions. As all animal productions are influenced, and either promoted, modified, or decreased, not only by the individuality of the experimental animal, or by the differences caused by germs inherited, temperament, age, sex, constitution, and condition as to flesh and health, but also by innumerable external circumstances, conditions, and surroundings,—such as season of the year, temperature, and degree of moisture of the atmosphere, etc.,—it becomes obvious that the results of all such experiments will necessarily be inaccurate, and not very reliable, unless everything able to exert an influence, favorable or unfavorable, be not only taken into due consideration, but also perfectly understood as to the extent of its influence. All this, of course, makes the same a complicated affair. Besides that, the same kinds of food may differ considerably in quality, and consequently in nutrition-value. For instance, the same kinds of grasses grown on different soils possess different nutrition-values, because the quality of the soil affects the proportion of their constituent elements. The harvesting of the cereals, the time of cutting and the curing of the hay, have also considerable influence. Hay cut while the grass was in bloom is, as a rule, more nutritious than hay which was cut before or after that time. Finally, certain productions can neither be measured nor weighed, but only be estimated, and still are of great importance. For instance, in a working animal it makes a great difference, and affects its strength and endurance, whether the fibres of its muscles are firm and solid, or soft and flabby. All the influences which directly affect the animal are able to cause a difference in the results of feeding experiments amounting to 20 or even 25 per cent; while the influences which directly affect the nutritious qualities of the food are still greater, and cause differences as high as 20 to 50 per cent. It will thus be seen that feeding experiments, unless—that is as nearly impossible—everything is taken into due consideration, and correctly judged as to its effect, are not of very great practical value, and are very far from being reliable. Their results are only approximately correct, and therefore must be looked upon as mere pointers.

Long-continued observations in practical stock-raising and feeding, in which all the minor details are taken into consideration,—even if everything is based only upon estimation,—are, on the whole, more reliable, and, at any rate, of more practical value, especially if made by intelligent and competent men, than all artificially conducted feeding experiments. The latter, though, are valuable if their results are verified and corrected by chemical analysis and by practical application; but the most that can be ascertained by feeding experiments concerning the nutrition-value of the various kinds of food is a medium, subject to considerable variations above and below. It is very seldom that two feeding experiments, conducted with the same kinds of animals and the same kinds of food, give the same results. All this, however, has been recognized, and the tables pretending to give the nutrition-value of the various kinds of food in figures give only medium values, and do not agree. The differences, however, are not very great, and are the necessary result of the causes above enumerated.

SHEEP DYING.

"STOUGHTON, Wis., May 16.—VETERINARIAN: There is a disease going around among the sheep in this vicinity. They stop eating, lie down, and die. Some linger along, and others die suddenly. They get whiter around the face; grow thin in flesh; pick up their noses full of dirt; ears droop; some swell around the lower jaw. From such a description can you tell what is wrong, and what to do for them? Yours,

"J. BIXBY."

Answer—It seems you omitted in your description some very important points,—that is, failed to mention valuable diagnostic symptoms which certainly are present,—and do not say anything in regard to food and keeping; but the few hints you give make it almost seem that the demise of the animals is due to grave hygienic mistakes in feeding. Their food undoubtedly contained insufficient mineral salts and nitrogenous compounds; and it will be necessary to substitute food that is more nutritious, but at the same time easy of digestion. It will also be advisable to separate the healthy animals from the diseased ones, and to feed them by themselves. Shall have to say more about it at another time.

VETERINARIAN.

Color of Sunlight.

"Professor Langley, of Pittsburg, Pa.," writes Mr. Proctor, "threw out, several years ago, the idea that our sun is in reality not a white sun but a blue one, his apparent whiteness being due chiefly to the absorptive action of his own atmosphere, but partly to that of our own air. I should be noticed, in considering this view, that our sun is probably akin to those stars which we regard as yellowish. Capella, for instance, which is decidedly yellow by comparison with Vega, the chief star of the Lyre. Dr. Henry Draper has shown by a spectrum so similar to that of the sun that the keenest eye can detect no difference. Arcturus, which is somewhat more markedly yellow, and, indeed, is regarded by some as orange yellow in color, has a spectrum very closely resembling that of the sun, but still not exactly the same. The great value of Dr. Draper's evidence on this point, like that of his evidence respecting the presence of oxygen in the sun (as shown by the comparison of the solar spectrum with that of our own air), is that it can be studied by all who choose to examine the photographs which he has obtained of the spectra for comparison. There on the same small piece of glass are shown the spectrum of Capella and the spectrum of sunlight reflected from the surface of a planet, and the identity of the lines belonging to the two spectra can be seen at once. Now Prof. Langley, pursuing the idea which he threw out several years since, has been able to show that our sun, though we regard him as a white sun, and though, seen from a greater distance so that he appeared as a star, he would probably appear yellowish, is yet a blue, or at least a bluish sun. We see that the sun appears red, or orange, or yellow (according to the state of the air) when setting,—that is, when seen through a long range of our own atmosphere. Such action as our air exerts on the sun when he is high above the horizon is similar in character though less in degree; it serves, therefore, pro tanto, to render the disk of the sun yellower than it really is. Again, the edge of the sun's disk is markedly less luminous than the middle, though to ordinary eyesight the difference is ordinarily rendered undiscernible by the sun's great lustre. Of course, in reality the same amount of light is emitted from that part of the solar surface which at any moment lies near the edge of his visible disk as from that part which lies near the centre. The apparent difference can only be due to the effect of absorption exerted by the solar atmosphere,—the line of sight passing through a greater range of this atmosphere when directed toward the edge than when directed toward the middle of his disk. (In passing I may note that the difference of absorptive action is proof, not, as Kirchhoff erroneously supposed, of the depth, but of the relative shallowness of the solar atmosphere.) Now, any one who studies a photograph of the solar disk—as, for instance, that excellent photograph by Rutherford, which forms the frontispiece of Scheller's German translation of Secchi's "Le Soleil"—will have noticed that the darkening toward the edge is much more marked there than it is in the ordinary telescopic disk of the sun. It follows that those rays which produce the photographic image of the sun (chiefly the blue, indigo, and violet rays) are more affected by the absorption of the solar atmosphere than those which form the ordinary visual image of the solar atmosphere, then, acts more strongly to absorb the rays belonging to the blue end of the spectrum than on the rays belonging to the red end. The sun's apparent color, therefore, is less blue than his real color. If his atmosphere were suddenly removed he would change from his present white or whitish-yellow color to bluish or perhaps greenish, precisely as the setting sun, if the air between the eye and him were suddenly removed, would change from red, orange, or yellow to the whiteness of an overhead sun. In this why (probably, for I have not yet seen Prof. Langley's paper) it has been only by detailed experiments instead of general reasoning, that Prof. Langley has established his thesis that our sun is really blue. His apparent color being due to the effect of absorption excited by his atmosphere of vapors (chiefly metallic)."

STEPHANIE'S TROUSSEAU.

The Bridal Outfit of the Belgian Princess Who Has Just Married the Heir to the Throne of Austria.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BRUSSELS, May 4.—Yesterday all the feminine world of Brussels crowded the Royal Palace to see the trousseau of Princess Stephanie,—truly a marvelous display of robes and lingerie, jewels and laces! The bed-linen, arranged on a large table in the middle of the King's supper-room, which was formerly used as a ball-room, amazed the visitors by its vaporous texture, and recalled visions of that mythical stuff of which the wings of sylphs are woven in Fairyland. Here pillow-cases formed a dreamy mass of embroidery, and lace, and silk, and shimmering satin; while, on smaller tables, handkerchiefs, fichus, collars, and other light appendages of the toilet were displayed in wonderful profusion,—also recalling the gossamer fabrics in which Ariel, Puck, and Titania draped themselves to enable them to perform their aerial flights. To the right and left, jewels in magnificent caskets fairly dazzled with their splendor; in the midst of which was seen a parure truly royal, consisting of a diadem and collar of turquoises encircled by diamonds, which was presented by the King and Queen of the Belgians. Another parure was of rubies and brilliants; and a third of sapphires surrounded with diamonds, which will be worn at the first Court-ball given in honor of the Royal marriage. The last was the gift of the brother of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, and the former that of the Emperor. Near these, five brilliant solitaires were seen in a casket studded with jewels, which almost seemed to rival its contents in costly beauty; and, near by, bracelets and other ornaments were gleaming with gems, which, however, cannot be described in detail, in view of the innumerable objects claiming attention. Here we see a medallion surrounded with brilliants, containing the miniature of the Archduke Rudolph, the present of the bridegroom to the bride; there a jeweled casket of fabulous value, present by the manufacturers of Vienna, — equally esteemed as a manifestation of respect from subjects over whom the recipient will rule as future Empress, as for the costly splendor of the gift. Turning to the right, a marvelous array of fans confronts us, some in antique mountings of chased gold, others in lace and feathers; while two of the eighteenth century painted in water-colors are, in an artistic point of view, the *chefs d'œuvre* of the collection. These are mounted in gold, and painted in Watteau style, with all the coquettish brilliancy of that artist, whose pencil so well delineated the spirit, grace, and, if I may so speak, the *laisser aller* of the eighteenth century. A fan of rare beauty was presented by the Count of Flanders. It is of gold, and charmingly painted by one of the famous artists of the day. The subject represented is the "Wedding of the Shepherds,"—a subject full of poetry and truth, the shepherds resembling those of Millet rather than those fanciful creations, with rouged cheeks and powdered hair, who inhabit the realms of imagination where too many artists seek their heroes and heroines. There are also painted medalions inserted in several lace fans, equally poetic in conception as "The Shepherd Offering," each piece of which is an artistic study, and singularly effective in its chaste and vaporous framing. The feather fans in their jeweled handles, those of point-d'Alençon and other laces exquisitly designed for this important occasion, with their gold, pearl, and gem-studded mountings, formed a charming grouping in the midst of all this regal splendor, where art seemed to have centered its choicest treasures, and wealth poured out its offerings, in the general movement of affectionate sympathy allied to respect for the majesty of royalty.

All the painters of the illustrious Flemish school, which still embraces so many noble representatives, united to offer an album to the Princess Stephanie in memory of her marriage with the Archduke Rudolph, the success of which enterprise is manifested by the superb volume of paintings which occupied a conspicuous place among the magnificent presents. Every picture is a gem; here, a dreamy landscape, over which a shimmer of moonlight is shown, and wherein we seem to hear the leaves rustling in the night winds; there a forest on the verge of slumbering waters, under a sky of limpid blue, over which clouds are gathering in fleecy masses, — a tranquil picture, whose distances produce the vague feeling of melancholy so often inspired by painters of the North. Then, as we unfold page after page full of picturesque beauty and mysterious poesy, so characteristic of the works of the Flemish painter, who better than any other knows how to paint sunshine and shadow, storm and calm, — who even invests you with his stones by the roadside, the dew on a blade of grass, and the pebbles on the shore,—we are impressed by the fee

...ther three times, realising seventy-...
The net proceeds of a single hive ... honey, selling readily at 15 cents a ...
...egetable garden is largely an arti... ...ing been cut out of a hillside, ter...
It is irrigated from the spring by ...ght but immense wheel, at least ... diameter, which is turned by two ..., placed inside, tread-mill fashion, ...on of the wheel works a pump, ...ts water all over the garden.

A LUCKY CHANCE
...re going to California. The new ...hicago, Burlington & Quincy state... ...leave Chicago on Tuesday, May 31, ...and run through to San Francisco ...City and the A., T. & S. F. and ...ific Railroads. A stateroom in this ...more than a section in a Pullman ...hs apply early at Chicago, Burling... ...ticket office, 59 Clark street.

...mend Eldredge sewing-machines

DEATHS.

...gusta, daughter of Mrs. Rosa Pieser ...Pieser, died on the 21st inst. at the res... ...nty-fourth-st. ...day, 23d inst., at 2 p. m., by carriages to ...l friends invited.

...y 22, at 5:30 p. m., Michael Rooney, ...day, May 24, from residence of his ...on-av., at 10 a. m., by carriage to Cal...

...y 23, 5:30 o'clock a. m., Mary, beloved ...sser, of malignant remittent fever, ...day, May 24, at 2 o'clock p. m., to St. ...ch, thence to St. Bonifacius Cemetery. ...s. Residence, 208 Sheffield-av. Friends ...

...Sunday, May 22, Sarah A., beloved ...n and Mary McManus, aged 16 years ...y at 10 a. m. from the residence, No. ...the Jesuit church and thence by cars ...tery.

...NOUNCEMENTS.

...CEMENT—THE REV. WAL... ...e conducts the noonday meeting to-...

...AGO LIGHT GUARD VET... ...hold their first and regular quarterly ...ening at the Grand Pacific Hotel

...ST REGULAR WEEKLY ...f the South End Flower Mission will ...w morning at 9 o'clock in the South ...Church, corner of Drexel-boulevard ... when the annual election of officers ...Donations of flowers and fruits are ...

...CAGO UNION VETERAN ...old an adjourned meeting at the Club ...ise Hotel, this evening at 8 o'clock.

...UCTION SALES.

...L. P. GORE & CO., ...s 215 Madison street.

...AR TRADE SALES ...Y GOODS,

...y 24, 9:30 a. m., and THURSDAY, ...May 26, 9:30 a. m.

...y Important and Attractive Cloth... ...raw Goods Thursday. ...EO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...E CLOSE OUT AT AUCTION, ...ay, May 23, ...NCING AT 10 A.M. SHARP, ...oo Cases ...Shoes & Slippers, ...ed for city retail trade, and all deal... ...s are urged to attend.

...TAILERS OF ...TS, SHOES, AND ...LIPPERS ...attend the AUCTION SALE on ...sday, May 25, ...2,000 Cases ...and very seasonable goods, when ...find any needed thing in his line. ...nences at 9:30 prompt. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

...S AND DRESSES. ...contemplate purchasing an ...ent or Dress this season ...to inspect the elegant line ...nd Domestic "Novelties" ...the

...risian ...uit Co.

...h for style and price, is ...Certainly none of the Dry... ...can pretend to show one... ...sortment either in Dresses ...e reason of it is, we make ...his business, devoting all ...bility to it. Consequently ...r houses that only pay a ...ir time and attention to ...artment. ...at any Lady who studies ...st cannot afford not to ex... ...k before purchasing. Our

...ren's Dept. ...ess, as we are turning out ...of work that has made our ...o popular.

...AN SUIT CO., ...nd Monroe-sts. Palmer House.

...Journal for May, con... ...d Styles and Choice Read... ...be sent free to any ad...

...SUPPLIES. ...SAY ...PPLIES. CHEMICALS, GLASSWARE. ...RGENT & CO., State-st. ...MOVALS. ...ED C. E. WISWALL & CO., COMMON-SENSE SHOE STORE, ...9 Madison-st., Opposite McVicker's Theatre.

...ED THE SINGER MFG. CO. Have removed their MAIN OFFICE to their new building, 243 Wabash, N. W. corner of Wabash & Jackson.

...ANDY.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Saturday's Proceedings in Both Branches of the Illinois Legislature.

The Senate Thinks that Railroad Rates Should Be Revised.

Consideration of the Anna Appropriation Bill Resumed in the House.

Securing Equality in the Admission of Insane Patients to Hospitals.

A Refusal to Honor the Senate Apportionment Bills with a First Reading.

An Old "Racket" Which Is Just Now Being Very Industriously "Worked."

Laudatory Biographical Notices of the State's Lawmakers by Callow Journalistic Mites.

A Specimen of One of These Literary Vaults into the Blue Empyrean of Puffery.

SENATE.

A SHORT HORSE SOON CURRIED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21.—The Senate met this morning at the usual hour, with a comparatively light attendance.

The House joint resolution requesting the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to raise the schedules of passenger and freight rates on the various railroads of the State was called up and concurred in. It is alleged that the Commissioners are even now engaged in doing that very thing,—an outgrowth of

THEIR UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCES

during the past winter and the suggestions arising therefrom.

The House bill for the prevention of the spread of pleuro-pneumonia was made a special order for Tuesday morning next.

A bill drawn by Senator Thomas, to punish trespassers on coal lands, went to third reading.

A Senate bill increasing the salaries of the members of the Board of Appeals to $1,500 per annum was passed to third reading.

REGISTRATION.

The Senate bill, prepared by the Union League Club of Chicago, limiting the time of registering voters to within two weeks before election, and abolishing the use of affidavits in cities of over 5,000 inhabitants, was read a second time and made a special order for Tuesday morning next.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday morning.

HOUSE.

A WELL-SPENT DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21.—Mr. Rockwell made another unsuccessful attempt to introduce his Senatorial Apportionment bill on the opening of the session this morning, the Democrats, as they did yesterday, howling objections and joining with the no-apportment Republicans in voting down a motion to suspend the rules.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Anna Appropriation bill,—the one appropriating $189,585 for ordinary expenses, repairs, improvements, etc.,—and the initial attack for the day was made upon an item of $5,000 for the construction of a refrigerating-house. Mr. Linegar said the proposed ice-box would discount that in the biggest metropolitan hotel, while Mr. Mann made the grangers laugh

THE DIRT OUT OF THE CORNERS OF THEIR EYES

by referring to the Secretary of the State Board of Charities as an authority on ice and ice-boxes—one of the coolest gentlemen, in fact, to judge from the generous size of these appropriation bills, he has ever seen. The result of the onslaught was that the item was cut down one-half. Another squabble resulted in cutting down an item of $8,000 for a settling basin and filter to $100, and still another in knocking out altogether an item of $500 for the contemplated handiwork of the lightning-rod fiend. The next row broke out over an item of $12,000 for additional heating apparatus. Some of the Republicans from the northern end of the State kicked out of the traces, and went in for striking out the whole item, while Morris of Hardin and Youngblood of Franklin worked off glowing eulogies on Egypt and administered generous doses of taffy to the appropriation crowd from other sections of the State. The appeal had its effect. The appropriations held together and the item remained in. A brief fight was made on an item of $1,000 for a storehouse, but it did no good, and the bill was sent to third reading, after a total reduction of $10,800 on the original gross amount.

DISTRICTS FOR THE DAFT.

Mr. Struckman, by unanimous consent, called up the House bill to secure equality among the several counties of the State in the matter of the admission of patients into the State Hospitals for the Insane, and had it read a third time and passed. The bill divides the State into four districts, or groups of counties, in accordance with the number of State Hospitals,—one at Elgin, one at Kankakee, one at Jacksonville, and one at Anna,—and provides that each county shall be entitled to a ratio of one patient to every 2,000 of population as shown by the new census, as per the following schedule:

Counties.	No. of Patients.	Counties.	No. of Patients.
Adams	30	Lee	14
Alexander	7	Livingston	19
Bond	7	Logan	13
Boone	6	Macon	15
Brown	7	Macoupin	19
Bureau	17	Madison	25
Calhoun	4	Marion	12
Carroll	8	Marshall	8
Cass	7	Mason	8
Champaign	20	Massac	5
Christian	14	McDonough	14
Clark	11	McHenry	12
Clay	8	McLean	30
Clinton	9	Menard	7
Coles	14	Mercer	10
Cook	304	Monroe	7
Crawford	8	Montgomery	14
Cumberland	7	Morgan	16
De Kalb	13	Moultrie	7
DeWitt	9	Ogle	15
Douglas	8	Peoria	28
Du Page	10	Perry	8
Edgar	13	Piatt	8
Edwards	4	Pike	17
Effingham	7	Pope	7
Fayette	12	Pulaski	5
Ford	8	Putnam	3
Franklin	8	Randolph	18
Fulton	21	Richland	8
Gallatin	6	Rock Island	19
Greene	12	Saline	8
Grundy	8	Sangamon	26
Hamilton	8	Schuyler	9
Hancock	18	Scott	5
Hardin	4	Shelby	15
Henderson	6	Stark	6
Henry	18	St. Clair	31
Iroquois	18	Stephenson	14
Jackson	11	Tazewell	14
Jasper	7	Union	9
Jefferson	10	Vermilion	21
Jersey	8	Wabash	5
Jo Daviess	14	Warren	12
Johnson	7	Washington	11
Kane	22	Wayne	11
Kankakee	12	White	12
Kendall	7	Whiteside	15
Knox	20	Will	27
Lake	11	Williamson	10
La Salle	35	Winnebago	15
Lawrence	7	Woodford	11

It is further provided that, of the 304 beds assigned to Cook County, seventy-five shall be in the hospital at Kankakee, and 229 at Elgin; that all beds not assigned to the several counties, as per the foregoing schedule, shall be reserved for the reception and care of

RECENT CASES OF INSANITY,

or other cases having special claim to relief, without respect to the counties from which such cases are sent; and that in case the hospital at Kankakee shall be completed or partially completed before the next session of the General Assembly, the Trustees may admit patients at discretion from outside the district in which the hospital is situated, giving the preference to applications for the admission of such patients as are capable of labor on and about the grounds, in order that the State may receive the benefit of such labor. The remainder of the bill provides for the transfer of patients from one hospital to another, in accordance with the new divisions and the new schedule, and for settlement between the hospitals by the several counties.

There were several attempts to further depart from the regular order, and put all sorts of measures on their passage, but the majority howled objections, refused to suspend the rules, and the result was that the appropriation grind proceeded as before. Among the measures sought to be called up was Senator Adams' bill, which proposes to allow not only "some Judge, Justice of the Peace, Mayor or other chief magistrate" of a foreign city, but also the United States Consul, Vice-Consul, Secretary of Legation, or a Notary Public to take depositions in

PROVING WILLS,

and thus remedy what appears to be a grievous omission in the present law. The bill has passed the Senate and is on third reading in the House, and Mr. Sexton, of Cook, made a strenuous but unavailing effort to get it up and have it passed.

The next bill on the list was one appropriating $76,340 for the State Reform School at Pontiac. Nobody made war on it, and it was rushed to third reading in a jiffy.

The Jacksonville Insane Asylum came up smiling with a bid for only $216,000, and a squabble at once ensued over a proposition to knock out the item of $2,000 for an additional filter.

Speaker Thomas took the floor, and said that if there was anything they did need at Jacksonville it was good water, and the filter would result in their getting it. In the interest of economy, therefore, he proposed to let the item stand and knock out a succeeding item of $3,000 for rebuilding a couple of end walls, thus saving $1,000.

It was objected to this, that the House had just refused to

GIVE ANNA A FILTER,

and that to now bestow a water-purifier on Jacksonville would be rank injustice and partiality towards the Egyptians.

The delegation from Egypt saw the point, jumped on the filter item, knocked it out, and got up and went to dinner.

The first row in the afternoon grew out of a $5,000 item for another refrigerating house. The House apparently thought that the contemplated cooler came rather high, and cut the amount down one-half. The remaining items went untouched, and the bill went to third reading shorn of $4,500 of the original amount.

The next bill on the list was the contemplated grab of $364,300 for Kankakee. "Farmer" Chatfield, the author of the bill, was called home on account of illness in his family, and an attempt was made to set it as a special order for Tuesday. The attempt was a failure, but the bill was temporarily postponed with the idea of allowing its other friends to call it up any time.

A BLUFF THAT DIDN'T WORK.

Mr. Struckman, of Cook, moved to suspend the rules and honor the Senate Apportionment bills with a first reading. The Democrats demanded a call of the roll and then refused to vote; the crop of Republicans who voted was so small as to make it apparent that the result would show no quorum. Mr. Collins, of Cook, and Mr. Mitchell, who had voted aye, changed their vote, and the Democrats thereupon turned in and made up a voting quorum. The result was 78 to 56, nays 42, and the motion was lost for the simple reason that it failed to get a two-thirds vote. The policy of the Democrats in voting no was of a two fold character; first, to prevent what they choose to term gerrymandering at this session; and, second, to delay an adjournment for the day, which must have ensued in the absence of a quorum, and allow regular business to proceed. In view of the fact that the Apportionment bills in question were probably never intended to pass, and certainly

OUGHT NOT TO PASS AS THEY ARE,

whether so intended or not, their policy was undoubtedly the correct one, and, while a "circus" was staved off, the postponement was in the interest of business and of the policy of getting through by the 30th and going home.

The next bill taken up was a Senate bill appropriating $5,000 for the support of the Deaf and Dumb School at Chicago, which is under the management of the Board of Education.

Old man Coultas, of Morgan, who has voted steadily for anything and everything in the way of appropriations, especially when it affected his own bailiwick, Jacksonville,—jumped to the fore with a motion to strike out the enacting clause. The House very properly squelched him and his motion, however, and the bill was sent to third reading, much to the disgust of the Jacksonville appropriator, who has been

SWALLOWING WHOLE MENAGERIES

for days, but who now sought to vary his experience by straining at a very small gnat.

The House had now worked up to 4 o'clock, —a late hour for Saturday,—and had made, or rather saved, a total of $15,400 for the day. A better day's work hasn't been put in since it assembled, some five months ago. With some reason, therefore, it patted itself on the back, figuratively speaking, and took a rest until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE BIOGRAPHIES.

AN OLD "RACKET" JUST NOW INDUSTRIOUSLY BEING WORKED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 22.—At about this juncture in the session, when the sixth age is rapidly shifting into the seventh, several of the callow youth who are allowed to scribble for certain Springfield morning dodgers may be seen industriously buzzing the capacious ear of the average country legislator. It has been the custom, for time immemorial, for these journalistic rubies to prepare, at infinit pains, and publish, at the best rates obtainable for ready cash, most laudatory biographical notices of the State's lawmakers. They not only furnish the most glowing accounts of the lives and public services of their unfortunate victims, but paint in all the sombre colors of verbal delineation the profound and all-consuming sorrow which gnaws at the vitals of the citizens of Springfield at the bare thought of seeing them depart. If the citizens of Springfield ever experience sorrow—they certainly never feel the pangs of remorse, which is something they never heard of and know nothing about—it is when somebody with a modicum or surplus of wealth about his clothes shakes the dust of their inhospitable hash-factories off his feet and starts off in search of a new bill-of-fare. The tariff for thus being

SENT DOWN TO FAME

with an aureole encircling the legislative pate is, by some curious omission on the part of the profession, as irregular as the schedule of freight and passenger rates which the Railroad and Warehouse Commission is said to be in the act of revising. In time, however, there is every reason to believe that there will be a system of regular rates. In practice, the tariff for this sort of puffery varies from $25 a column to a meal-ticket, according to the individual necessities of the newspaper proprietor, the size of the artist's commission, and the vanity or the ability of the self-lauded victim. Several contracts have already been taken, but as the session is about to close there is likely to be a rapid decline in prices. All this would have been obviated had the profession acted more in harmony, established good, stiff rates at the outset,—like the aforesaid conductors of

THE NATIVE HASH-MILLS,—

and steadily adhered to them down to the day of adjournment. True, the victims will have the supreme consciousness of knowing that what is the other fellows' loss is their gain, but by the time another session rolls around the guild will probably have met in convention and have solemnly adopted a standard rate built upon the sound commercial principles enunciated in that favorit business motto—"Soc et Tuum."

The profound literary ability necessary to the production of one these vaults into the blue empyrean of puffery eludes comprehension, defies conception, and passes understanding. The most favorit flight, barring some occasional variations, which only serve to show how the scheme can be enlarged and extended, is something like this:

TWILIGHT.

Only seven more breakfasts, and the Thirty-second General Assembly will have turned up its toes. Some of its latest gripes may be what are properly known in legislative circles as "stem-winders," "intestine-twisters," and "circuses," but when P. Davis' pain-killer is poured into the aching stomach, all will be well. When the vanishing rays of the setting sun shall have gilded the orient, and the last man shall have had his whack at the per diem, it will quietly and peacefully pass away into the great hereafter, where, unless rudely aroused from its kip Van Winkle slumber by the resurrecting voice of the Governor, its ashes will mingle with the dust from which it sprang, and its record will be the only monument that will remind future legislators of its existence. The legislative hails will no longer resound to the mingled treat of the "trundle-bed trash," or the shrill notes of the belated spittoon-cleaner,

WHISTLING "MY MARY ANN."

The present General Assembly has been chiefly remarkable for the large numbers of new members it has raised from obscurity, and the regularity with which they have assembled at the Treasury and drawn their pay. This is the first time many of these gentlemen have had the honor of representing their constituents in the State Legislature [of course it is, seeing that they are new members], and when the echoes from the hundreds of footsteps have ceased to vibrate throughout the corridors and halls of the Capitol-Building, the gods of silence, while holding high carnival, will not fail to record the manly efforts of a number of men, who endeavored to do what they considered their duty, irrespective of party lines or party issues.

It is not often that the *Rag-tailed Squealer* sees fit, for obvious reasons, to speak in complimentary terms of its political opponents—especially those who have meanly insinuated that it lives on State printing contracts and is, therefore, well paid for abusing them. But whenever, through the customary medium of an arrangement with our business office, we are persuaded, by reasons which most powerfully move us, that some good may come of the National political Nazareth, we may believe it

OUR DUTY TO BLOW

for it in proportion to the weight of the reasons, heretofore referred to, which have moved us in discovering its existence. The Hon. Terrence O'Gall, of Terrierville, the gentleman who has had the honor to so ably represent the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth District in the Lower House, made his maiden bow in the legislative sawdust this winter. A squint at the record of this gentleman will bear out in the statement that he has proven himself to be a careful, painstaking member, and if he would only cast aside the tattered and threadbare political old-clothes in which he came here, forsake the rotten and decayed platform of the purile reminiscence upon which he was elected, and come out on the right side,—which is our side,—there would not be a cloud upon the political horizon of his future. Born in the County Mayo,—God help us,—he at an early day received a collegiate education and came to America. Casting aside the mantle of pride which he had inherited from his ancestors, he became engaged soon after his arrival on our hospitable shores in the business of

ELEVATING BRICKS AND MORTAR

to aerial hights on his back, or, as he more naively expresses it, "wid a hod." But true genius, as has been wisely observed, is bound to rise. Mr. O'Gall rose—rose to the lucrative position of section-boss on one of the magnificent roads of iron and steel which belt this grand and glorious State from the clear, blue waters of the Lake to the muddy Ohio. Still on the make,—we beg pardon, on the rise,—he was elected Road Supervisor of his county, served six years as such, and for two terms has honorably filled the office of Alderman in the Common Council of Terrierville. Last fall he was called upon to go up higher, and now ably represents the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth District in the more numerous branch of the General Assembly. A few more such centers and the country would be safe, legislation would whirl along like the fly-wheel of a sausage-machine, and State printing contracts, with occasional whacks at the revised schedules of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, would be as plentiful as blackberries. Take from us our varied industries,—our four acres of land adjoining the State-House, and on the south side, and our well-selected State-House itself, or our Post-Office, which is dearer to us than our life, our snide hotels, but

GIVE US BACK O'GALL—

and our whack at the aforesaid contracts.

The citizens of Springfield, irrespective of party, creed, or color, will sadly miss the Hon. Mr. O'Gall. His generosity, his frank, manly bearing, and his rare conversational powers have made him a favorit in the charmed circles of our best society. He has been a veritable "lion among ladies." The constituents in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth District may well be excused for feeling a justifiable pride in the manner in which they have been represented in the House this session, and when Mr. O'Gall returns to his home, let us venture the hope that his absence from our midst will be only for a season, and that his smiling presence will lighten up the halls of legislation—and our business-office—during the session of the Thirty-third.

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Inventors of the Northwestern States.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—A. H. Evans & Co. report the following patents issued to Northwestern inventors:

ILLINOIS.

J. S. Butterfield, Chicago, stock-feeder.
E. M. Crandal, Chicago, butter package.
W. J. Forbes, Winnebago, end-gate.
H. W. Fowler, Chicago, spike-making machine.
L. Gathmann, Chicago, grain-cleaner.
T. L. Hawkes, Bloomington, reversing valve-stem.
B. R. Hawley, Chicago, conveyor.
G. Hill, Whitehall, stowpan.
M. A. Howell, Chicago, wire-stretcher.
T. Kearney & Wilcox, Chicago, foot-power.
A. M. Leslie, Chicago, sewing-machine.
W. Marble, Chicago, velocipede (reissue).
E. Shaw, Peoria, curtain.
G. C. Sherman, Waukegan, toe-weight.
J. A. Smith, Chicago, reed-organ stop-motion.
S. Smith, Chicago, copying book.
D. C. Stover, Freeport, twisting and spooling machine.

WISCONSIN.

No Wisconsin patents issued this week.

MICHIGAN.

J. K. Alwood, Morenci, sheep-clipping machine.
A. Berdan, Tecumseh, gate.
M. R. Bissell, Grand Rapids, carpet-sweeper.
H. P. Colby, Charlotte, seat-fastener.
C. P. Ferrier, Ypsilanti, corn-sheller.
E. E. Flint, Saginaw, folding chair.
F. E. Higgins, Grand Rapids, refrigerator-chest.
D. H. Metcalf, Battle Creek, window and door screen.
M. Miller, Grand Rapids, cockeye and hook for harness.
H. Ruppert & Mullerweiss, Sr., Sebewaing, washing-machine.
H. Springer & Ives, Vicksburg, harrow and cultivator.
J. B. Timberlake, Jackson, handle for dishes.

MINNESOTA.

J. B. Bausman, Minneapolis, surveyor's monument.
W. J. Fender, Minneapolis, middlings separator (reissue).
C. W. Levalley, St. Paul, harvester.
B. J. Pettibone, Stillwater, steam-pump.
G. W. Turner, St. Paul, time-table machine.

IOWA.

D. Brintnall, Dysart, animal poke.
W. T. Johnston, Ottumwa, sewing-machine attachment (reissue).
S. B. Knapp, Osceola, insect-trap.
G. W. Nichols, Clinton, grain-saving mill.
G. W. Nichols, Clinton, slide oscillating mechanism.
G. W. Nichols, Clinton, air-cushion and compression cylinder.
G. W. Nichols, Clinton, air-cushion and compression cylinder.

INDIANA.

E. L. Birch, Marshfield, time-table, etc.
D. A. Ironsforth, Elkhart, windmill.
J. W. Howell, Indianapolis, device for crating eggs.
J. W. Mattics, Lawrenceburg, wood-filling compound.
F. Seameider, Brookston, breast-strap.
R. Thomas, Indianapolis, grain-saving inlet.
J. W. Tratner, Fort Wayne, reed-organ stop-motion.
J. R. Vinnedge, La Paz, ditching-machine.

Messrs. Waggler Bros., druggists, Waterloo, Iowa, write: We have been in the drug business for fifteen years in different parts of America, and never before have we sold any medicine that gave such general satisfaction as St. Jacobs Oil, or whose sales could even distantly compare with the extraordinary "run" which this incomparable remedy enjoys; and in proof of its wonderful efficacy, there would be no trouble whatever for us to obtain five hundred testimonials in favor of St. Jacobs Oil. We renew our personal indorsement of the strong claims of this Great German Remedy, in recommending it to sufferers with rheumatism and all painful diseases.

No good health with thin impure blood. Hop Bitters makes rich blood, good health, and strength.

ANCIENT POLITICS.

The Combinations and Intrigues Against Jackson—What Made His Great Popularity

Daniel Webster's Doubtful Position—Van Buren's Equivocating Course on the Bank.

Jackson's Determination to Remove the Deposits—Secretary Duane Refuses to Remove the Deposits.

Duane Dismissed from Office—Taney Appointed in His Place—Butler, of New York, Made Attorney General.

President Jackson's first Administration, which closed amidst threatening storms, dangers, and intense excitement, was nevertheless in many respects a success, particularly in its foreign policy. For twenty years the Government had fruitlessly urged its claims on France. Now $5,000,000 was secured, while the claim of that nation to exclusive privileges in our Louisiana ports was extinguished forever. The Adams Administration had lost valuable trade with the British West Indies, and had zealously sought to regain it, but in vain. It was recovered by Minister McLane. Our claims for $750,000 against Denmark for spoilation were paid; advantageous commercial treaties were made with Austria and Turkey; old misunderstandings with Brazil and Colombia were amicably arranged, and it might be said we were at peace with all the world. Nullification was suppressed and order reigned in South Carolina. The success of these negotiations gave new impetus to our commercial activity. It largely increased the value of shipping, of wharves, warehouses, and of everything connected with commerce. The annual revenues of the Nation were largely increased, notwithstanding the duties on coffee, tea, etc., were taken off to the extent of nearly $4,000,000.

Considering the popular wave on which Gen. Jackson came into power, he had a right to expect a cheerful acquiescence from the representatives of his own party to the measures recommended by his Administration. These expectations were soon to be disappointed. He found

INTRIGUES, CONSPIRACIES, COMBINATIONS,

and factious opposition confronting him in every movement he made. He found men he had counted among his confidential and trusted friends not merely waging a political warfare against him, but the loudest and the bitterest in the assaults upon his character. He proved himself, however, equal to the difficulties and the dangers found in his way. The spirit of Jackson soon began to be seen and felt by the country. His Administration became more belligerent, daring, and uncompromising. Whatever he attempted he carried forward with boldness; and much is forgiven by a free people to boldness. Never was the personal popularity of a man more thoroughly tested,—the firmness of a politician tried more effectually,—nor popularity and nerve more triumphantly sustained. The veto of the United States Bank and the pocketing of the internal-improvement bills were nothing. His defiant attitude towards Congress, the breaking up of his Cabinet, and the many extraordinary exhibitions of his whims and eccentricities of character would have destroyed almost any other man with the people.

With Jackson it was different. He became almost the idol of the Nation. His proclamation against South Carolina, and the Force bill, issued in accordance with its principles, covered a multitude of sins and placed him next to Washington in the hearts of the American people. It put him between the politicians and the people. The Democratic leaders of the old Virginia dynasty had made him President. He had passed beyond their control on the great question of loyalty to the Constitution and the Union. He had caught the inspiration of Webster, who had sustained and championed his proclamation and the Force bill. "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," was the sentiment that went ringing through the land and was caught up by the masses of the North. It was

PATRIOTIC MAGNETISM

that attracted the great body of the people to Gen. Jackson. They saw in this proclamation the type of the "strong man." Political leaders found it hard to understand how it was that he had acquired such a powerful hold on the masses. So-called political leaders and "milk whey statesmen" of the present generation (1881) have much to learn in regard to the mesmeric influences that move the millions. The heroic element impressed the character of Jackson strongly upon the minds of the people. It was not mere admiration of a military chieftain as such, and mere gratitude for military services, that impressed the heart or the imagination of the Nation. We see an illustration of this truth in the case of Gen. Scott, the conqueror of Mexico. He was the first of living Generals when a candidate for President in 1852. He was defeated by a gentleman who never earned or enjoyed any reputation as a soldier,—defeated and humiliated as no candidate of a great party ever was before or since.

Under Jackson "Jeffersonian principles" were nullified by a new watchword. The political conjurors found the old cabalistic phrases of "State Rights," "Reform," and the like superseded by the modern cry, "Hurrah for Jackson." Jackson, as we have stated, had got into the hearts of the people, and the unreasoning affection for the man was stronger with the masses than the wise words of the statesmen and the politicians' argumentation. Principles are hard to understand, but sympathy and passion work their way without troubling the brain with thought or the search for facts. The first are spontaneous productions; the last only come after cultivation. President-makers and the men who assume to lead the people should understand that the masses prefer the indigenous article.

Gen. Jackson entered on his second term even stronger with the Nation than when he took the office four years before. He became the idol of the great mass of the people by

HIS BOLDNESS AND DESPOTIC ASSUMPTIONS.

"By the eternal, I take the responsibility," appeared to be more captivating with the crowd than the noble sentiment of Webster, "Liberty and Union forever." Mr. Clay still remained in the Senate, and now for four years more the struggle was renewed with an earnestness, a bitterness, and an ability which exerted the energies of the two opposing leaders to their highest pitch. Hitherto parties had been more or less personal than political, so much so, indeed, that the friends of Jackson, from the support given by Mr. Webster to the President's measures to suppress nullification, counted upon him sustaining Jackson's Administration. William B. Lewis, one of President Jackson's household, addressed a letter to James A. Hamilton June 22, 1833, in which he speculates in regard to the next Presidential candidate, and inquired, "Will Van Buren's friends stand by him? What are Van Buren's calculations in regard to the New England States? How many of them will be with us, and how will they ultimately go? Will Webster fall into our ranks or not? I think he would if he were the least encouraged." The fact that Mr. Webster had not been consulted in regard to Mr. Clay's Tariff Compromise bill, and had opposed it, and was not on very friendly terms with the anti-Jackson Senators who voted with Clay, left the impression on the minds of many people that Mr. Webster was in about the same uncertain and undecided condition as he was when Gen. Taylor was nominated for the Presidency, and in tribulation of mind exclaimed: "Where shall I go?" Mr. Webster was never a partisan, except when it was to his personal interest. Because he was never a positive party man he was never the candidate of his party for the Presidency.

As we before observed, parties had been more personal than political. But from issues being made in Congress, they were now to be formed with distinct creeds and well-defined principles, which would be likely to divide the country. The public mind was now prepared for the revelation to be made. The series of measures affecting the currency, beginning with

THE REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS,

constituted the leading measures of the contest. President Jackson was not a man to leave his work half done. He was not to be thwarted in his object to destroy the United States Bank. His mind was made up on the subject, and, although Van Buren and his friends in New York and elsewhere, with Secretary of the Treasury McLane and most of the members of the Cabinet, were against the war on the bank and opposed to the removal of the deposits, he would not be advised, but persisted in carrying out his determination.

It was supposed by Van Buren, Hamilton, and others that during President Jackson's visit to New York and the Eastern States, in the summer of 1833, he might be brought in contact with such influences in the large cities, where he would meet with bodies of bankers and business men, as would moderate his views, if not change them, in regard to the bank and the question of the currency. They soon discovered their mistake. Hamilton, in his "Reminiscences," relates that Mr. Van Buren accompanied the President on his Eastern journey, and before leaving Washington had expressed to Cass, McLane, and others his decided disapproval of the President's purpose to withhold the deposits from the bank. McLane frequently referred to this concurrence of Van Buren in his views, as did also Cass.

A short time before President Jackson started on his visit to the North, Mr. Livingston, Secretary of State, persuaded the President to appoint him Minister to France. As soon as he resigned Mr. McLane, who it was feared was not entirely sound on the bank question, was transferred from the Treasury to the Department of State, and William J. Duane, of Pennsylvania, placed in charge of the former Department. The appointment, it was said, was procured through the agency of Mr. McLane. Jackson ought to have known there was danger in taking a man from Philadelphia to

WAR AGAINST THE BANK.

Van Buren was induced to believe, from the representations made by well-known business-men of New York, that the removal of the deposits would be a very impolitic move, and was most reticent in his views on the subject to the President. In the course of his tour with Jackson, finding he was determined upon what Hamilton calls "this most unnecessary and pernicious measure," he changed his opinions before they reached Concord. Hearing from Kendall in regard to the uncertain position of Duane, the President immediately determined to return with all haste to Washington, Van Buren accompanying him. The latter, on his arrival, called upon McLane and informed him of the President's determination and their own change of opinion. McLane reproachfully said, "You now advocate the removal in obedience to the wishes of the President." He replied: "I found the President was so determined that I could not oppose him." This recreancy on the part of Mr. Van Buren was most painful to McLane, who in letters to his friends referred to it in very severe terms. Amos Kendall, in his autobiography, relates that Mr. Van Buren sent for him while a guest at the Executive Mansion and warmly remonstrated against the continued agitation of the subject, after the emphatic resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives at its late session. According to Kendall, they had a hot discussion over the subject,—Kendall favoring the removal of the deposits and destroying the bank and Van Buren taking the opposit view. A few weeks later Kendall met Van Buren after he had received new light on the subject, when he informed Kendall: "I am now satisfied that you were right and I was wrong." Van Buren

HAD BECOME A CONVERT

to the "pernicious doctrines" of the President. He had satisfied himself that the sure way to success and to the succession was in standing by Gen. Jackson and his Administration. Van Buren was more for himself than for any great principles before the country.

The President, before starting on his trip North, had heard rumors from Blair, Kendall, and others that Duane, the Secretary of the Treasury, could be relied on to carry out the war against the bank by removing the deposits, and charged Kendall with the duty of ascertaining Duane's views on the subject he had most at heart. It was a delicate duty for a subordinate to approach his chief on, but Kendall performed the diplomatic service with ability, though not with entire success. It appeared, however, in his own mind that Duane was not in accord with the President. Kendall communicated this intelligence to Jackson, who on receiving it hurried back to Washington.

A short time after the President called upon his Cabinet for their written opinions on the removal of the deposits. Attorney-General McLane, Secretary of State, submitted a strong argument against the contemplated measure, maintaining that the law had vested the control of the public deposits exclusively in the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the President had no right to direct or overrule him in the performance of the duties. In short, his opinion embraced nearly all the arguments against the act which were afterwards urged in Congress. Mr. Duane, the Secretary of the Treasury, concurred with Mr. McLane. Secretary of War Gen. Cass excused himself from giving an opinion on the plea that he did not understand the subject. This was rather a very weak excuse. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, favored the measure, as a matter of course. He was a man never troubled with scruples. Jackson's ever reliable friend, Postmaster-General Barry, was for whatever the President favored. Attorney-General Taney submitted a

MOST ELABORATE AND DECISIVE OPINION

in favor of the removal of the deposits, and said to a friend that he supposed in approving of the act he was signing his political death warrant. He was mistaken. His opinion sustaining the President made him Secretary of the Treasury and Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in place of John Marshall, of Virginia, who died a year after Taney was made Secretary of the Treasury.

From the fact that Secretary McLane before leaving the Treasury Department employed a gentleman in whom the country had entire confidence, Henry Toland, to investigate and ascertain whether the securities of the bank were all safe, who reported that the bank had an excess of over $40,000,000, and the further fact that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives had reported the same statement, and that the House adopted the report by a vote of 109 to 46, the country was induced to believe that the war on the bank was over and the excitement at an end. The country was disappointed and excited, however, when it was learned that the President was bent on removing the deposits and continuing his war on the bank.

Efforts were made by McLean, Duane, and parties from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Richmond, and other cities to convince the President that the State banks could not be induced to agree to accept the deposits, through fear of the United States Bank, which would crush them if they joined in the struggle against it. All was in vain. There was

NO WAVERING WITH JACKSON.

To make sure how the State banks stood in regard to the question he dispatched Amos Kendall with full powers to open negotiations with the banks of the principal cities between Washington and Boston. He found banks in all the cities ready to receive the Government deposits. He had some little difficulty in making arrangements with the principal banks of New York. There were three banks in that city it was desirable to secure,—the Bank of America, the Mechanics' Bank, and the Manhattan Company. Every Director of the Bank of America was a Whig and supposed to be opposed to Gen. Jackson's Administration, while a majority of the boards of the other two banks were Jackson men,—yet the Bank of America was foremost in yielding its support to the proposed measure of the Government. All the bankers had long understood the great wrong done to New York City by having Philadelphia the financial centre of the Union. When it was known that the banks of New York were in favor of receiving the Government deposits, no difficulty was experienced with the banks of other cities. Mr. Ritchie, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, who deplored the mistakes President Jackson was making by his new policy, finally came round to look as favorably on the removal of the deposits as the Presidents of the banks

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul

RAILWAY COMPANY

FIVE PER CENT GOLD

FORTY-YEAR BONDS,

DUE 1921.

Secured by First Mortgage upon the Chicago & Pacific Western Division of the System of the Company.

Interest Payable Semi-Annually in New York, in Gold, on Jan. 1 and July 1.

The Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company at the beginning of the current year owned and operated about **3,700** miles of railway.

To further complete and consolidate its system, and especially the Southwestern portion of the same, the Company has acquired a number of connecting lines in the State of Iowa and in Dakota, and is constructing a line of railway from Dubuque and Marion across the State of Iowa to Council Bluffs, opposite Omaha, with branches into Nebraska and Dakota, including three bridges across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. To provide means for these purposes the Company has determined to issue its bonds secured by first mortgage at the rate of **$20,000** PER MILE OF COMPLETED AND EQUIPPED ROAD, and further issues for three bridges, and for additional rolling stock when required by the increased traffic of the Company; and in case it becomes requisite by increased traffic the Company may double track the line at not to exceed an additional hypothecation of $8,000 a mile. The deed of trust to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company STRINGENTLY provides that NO BONDS CAN BE ISSUED except for the aforenamed purposes WHEN ACTUALLY ACCOMPLISHED.

The capital stock of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company is:

In Preferred Stock	$12,404,483
In Common Stock	15,404,261
Making together	$27,808,744

During the entire existence of the Company dividends of 7 per cent per annum on the preferred stock have been paid, and from time to time dividends on the common stock, which latter for **1879** amounted to **6** per cent, while for **1880 7** per cent were paid upon the common stock.

The gross earnings for the year, ending Dec. 31, 1880, amounted to **$13,086,118.61**

After deducting operating expenses and taxes..... **7,742,425.68**

There were left, net earnings..$ **5,343,692.93**

And after paying interest on the total bonded debt there remained a profit for the year of **$2,749,-607.45**, from which deducting the dividend of **7** per cent on both classes of stock, **$1,946,612.08**, leaves a balance of net profits **$802,995.37**, which, together with the surplus of former years, leaves an undivided balance of **$3,389,977.** This would indicate that the bonds are a good investment. They are now offered at 100 and accrued interest, subject to an advance in price and to closing of subscriptions without notice.

Subscriptions will likewise be received by the

Deutsche Vereinsbank

OF FRANKFORT O. M.,

giving purchasers the advantage of an international market.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,

31 Nassau-st., New York.

DENVER, WESTERN AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

Of the First Mortgage Seven per cent Bonds on the first division of thirty-five miles of this Railway are now offered on favorable terms.

Circular No. 1, naming the terms upon which subscriptions will be received, may be obtained at the office of PRINCE & WHITELY,

No. 64 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Subscriptions close on the 23d day of May.

LOCAL SECURITIES AND INVESTMENTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

DAY & FIELD,

130 LA SALLE-ST.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

20 Nassau-st., New York, May 14, 1881.

Coupons of June 1, 1881, from bonds of the Oregon Improvement Company will be paid at maturity by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 26 Exchange-place, New York. HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FIELD, LINDLEY & CO.,

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND BALTIMORE.

Grain and Provisions

88 & 90 La Salle-st., Chicago.

EDWARD M. FIELD, JOHN P. TRUESDELL,
DANIEL A. LINDLEY, EDWARD S. WASHBURN,
POPE C. TEFFT. CYRUS W. FIELD, Special.

Up the Spout.

The Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia has a remarkable silver dinner service containing twelve dozens of plates. The Duke lately discovered that eleven dozen of these plates had been pledged for the sum of 8,000 francs by a kitchen-maid. When the Duke expressed surprise that the Mont de Piété should accept so readily such a mass of silver bearing arms and monograms he was coolly told that the surprise would disappear if he only knew the names of the people who came to pawn precious objects.

To Accommodate the Public.

The proprietors of that immensely popular remedy, Kidney-Wort, in recognition of the claims of the public which has so liberally patronized them, have prepared a liquid preparation of that remedy for the special accommodation of those who from any reason dislike to prepare it for themselves. It is very concentrated, and, as the dose is small, it is more easily taken by many. It has the same effectual action in all diseases of the kidneys, liver, or bowels.—*Home and Farm.*

BUSINESS.

Review of Finances in Chicago Last Week.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Provisions Quiet and Steady, but Firmer.

Wheat Active and Stronger—Corn Suddenly Turned Downward—Oats "Better."

FINANCIAL.

Idle money accumulated steadily in the Chicago banks last week, and the demand for paper outran the supply. Rates for loans remained nominally at 5@7 per cent, but independent borrowers could improve on these terms. New York exchange sold all the week at about 50c per $1,000 premium. The currency movement was not noticeable in or out. Bank clearings were $34,823,553.24 against $30,289,601.54 in the corresponding week of last year. Transactions in investments and speculative stocks were much above the recent average. Crop prospects and general business are so good that there is confident buying of all the good stocks.

The interest in the Chicago Stock Board is steadily increasing, and the value of the sales of local and miscellaneous securities for the week ending May 21 amounted to $480,285; for the previous week it was $386,857.

Foreign exchange was still lower and very weak. Posted rates for sterling were 484½@486¼. Prime bankers' bills were 483¾ and 485¾. For sixty-day commercial bills, for prompt delivery, 481¾@482¾. Continental exchange was also weak. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre, 526¾@525¾. Bordeaux, 526¾@525⅝. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 527½@526¼. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94¾ for sixty days and 94¾ for demand; ninety-day commercial bills, 93¼@93¾. Sixty-day commercial, on bankers, delivered prompt, 93¾@94; same, delivered in three weeks, 94@94¼. Commercial drawn on commercial parties were 93¾. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39⅝ for sixty days and 39¾ for demand. Sixty-day commercial was 39¾@39⅝. Shippers' exchange on New York was par.

There was a rumor Wednesday that the Manhattan Directors had made arrangements to secure the money to pay the taxes and also the July dividend and interest charges. This sent the stock up and, S. J. Tilden was said to be a heavy buyer, but the report was denied, and as a matter of fact the subject was mentioned at the meeting of the Directors. What was presented was a proposition from the C. W. Field party that the entire board of the Manhattan Directors resign, and that a majority of the Directors of the Metropolitan Company also resign. These seats the Field party wished to fill. It was promised in return to lift the whole system out of the slough in which it is at present. The offer was declined and the meeting broke up in a row.

The employés of the elevated road held a meeting at Hamilton Park and appointed a committee to ask two regular pay-days each month. The Directors flanked the men by announcing that thereafter employés would be paid on the 4th and 5th of each month. Mr. Hain, General Manager of the Company, said the delay in the payment of wages was caused by the failure to receive the pay-rolls. As soon as they were received the men were paid. An employé said that the pay-rolls were made out in good time, but often lay on the President's table for days, awaiting his signature or that of some other official.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is sold at 98¾, and were weak in tone on account of the announcement that a further issue of $5,000,000 of the 4s would be made by the road. On the Chicago Stock Board there were sales of United States 4½s, $5,000 at 116½; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 6s, Chicago & Pacific, $16,000 at 111; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, $5,000 at 96¼ and 96⅜; $10,000 at 96⅜; $20,000, seller 30, at 96⅜; $5,000 at 96¼@96⅜; $5,000 at 96½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 5s, $5,000 at 106½; Burlington & Missouri 4s, $30,000 at 92¾@93; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific 5s, $70,000 at 98¾; North Chicago City Railroad 7s, $5,000 at 106¾.

Of the new Northwest 5 per cent bonds to be issued this summer, $3,000,000 have already been sold in Chicago, and $3,000,000 more could easily have been disposed of.

Government bonds were higher. In Chicago, District of Columbia 3.65s were 107¼ bid and 108¼ asked; 3½s were 103½ bid and 104 asked; the 4s were 117¼ and 117⅝; 4½s, 116½ and 116½; the 5s, 104¾ and 104¾.

The gross earnings of the following railroads are reported:

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

From—	1881.	1880.	Inc. or Dec.
Second week in May	$ 210,173	$ 317,000	Dec. $ 77,827
Jan. 1 to May 14	3,74 ,889	4,484,000	Dec. 735,111

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO.

From—	1880.	1879.	
Second week in May	$ 28,070	$ 62,900	Inc. $ 34,830
Jan. 1 to May 14	943,943	1,033,165	Dec. 189,222

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.

From—	1880.	1879.	
Second week in May	$ 141,000	$ 185,700	Inc. $ 44,700
Jan. 1 to May 14	2,693,215	3,776,849	Inc. 1,081,634

Earnings: St. Paul & Omaha, second week of May, $72,333; increase, $18,759. Chicago & Northwestern, second week of May, $379,700; increase, $6,500. Northern Pacific, second week in May, $64,024; increase, $14,886.

The estimated earnings of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company for the first week in May, 1881, were $28,843, and for the corresponding week of May, 1880, $44,500; decrease, $15,657. The approximate earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway for the second week in May were: 1881, $115,258; 1880, 41,958; increase, $73,-300.

The following were the gross earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway for the week ending May 7: 1881, $36,079.19; 1880, $31,350.39; increase, $4,728.80.

The earnings of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway for the month of April were: 1881, $103,554.88; 1880, $90,375; increase, $13,179.88. For the first week in May the earnings were $25,894, or $3,941 over the same week in 1880.

Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have placed on the market $5,000,000 loans of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company in the shape of 5 per cent forty-year gold bonds, due 1921 and secured by a first mortgage upon the Chicago & Pacific Western Division of the system of the Company. The interest is payable semi-annually in gold coin on the first days of January and July. These bonds are issued for the purpose of making important additions to the various lines of the Company, more especially the southwestern portion of the system, and are emitted only at the rate of $20,000 per mile of completed and equipped road, and for bridges and rolling stock. The deed of trust is very explicit, and provides that none of these bonds can be issued except for the beforementioned purposes when actually accomplished. The Company has always paid 7 per cent on its preferred stock, and for 1880 paid 7 per cent on its common stock. The net earnings last year were $5,343,692, and after paying all fixed charges and 7 per cent on both classes of stock, had a balance of $802,995, which, added to the surplus of previous years, leaves an undivided balance of income of $3,389,977. This would indicate that the bonds are a good investment. They are now offered at 100 and accrued interest, subject to an advance in price and to closing of subscriptions without notice.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Governments quiet and firm; 6s of 1881 now quoted as extended on a basis of 3½ per cent.

Railroads active and irregular.

State bonds moderately active.

Money, 2½@3. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½.

Sterling exchange, sixty days steady at 483½; demand, 485½.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	103¾	New 4s	117⅜
New 5s	104¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	131
New 4½s	116¾		

BONDS.

Louisiana	67¼	C. P. bonds	117⅛
Missouri	106½	C. P. 1st	114
St. Joe	111¼	C. P. land-grant	105¼
Tennessee, old	73	C. P. Sinking Fund	125
Tennessee, new	73	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	131
Virginia, old	40	St. P. & S. C., first	113
Virginia, consols	84½	Erie seconds	103¾
Virginia, deferred	119		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	147½	L. S. & W	55¼
Panama	203	R. C. H. & N	78
Fort Wayne	140	Alton & Terre Haute	60
Cleve. & Pittsburg	141	Do preferred	140
Illinois Central	140½	Wab., St. L. & Pacific	35¾
C. B. & Q	130½	Do preferred	60¼
Chicago & Alton	143½	Hannibal & St. Joe	31
Do preferred	145¾	Do preferred	115¼
New York Central	151½	Iron Mountain	83¼
Harlem	245	St. L. & San Fran	47¾
Lake Shore	123¼	Do preferred	75¾
Can. Southern	51	Do first preferred	102¾
Michigan Central	119¾	C. St. L. & N. O	63¾
Erie	39⅞	Wanna & Texas	23¾
Do preferred	91½	Union Pacific stock	124¾
Northwestern	129¾	Central Pacific	97⅜
Do preferred	144	Northern Pacific	45
St. Paul	122¾	Do preferred	84¾
Do preferred	131	Louisville & Nashv	109
St. P., M. & M	93¼	Nash. & Chattanooga	90
St. Paul & Omaha	46¾	L. N. A. & C	101
Do preferred	107¾	Houston & Texas	99
Del., Lack. & West	125¾	D. & R. G	12¾
Morris & Essex	129¾	Western Union	122
Delaware & Hudson	119¾	Pacific Mail	37¾
New Jersey Central	104¾	Adams	139
Reading	60¾	Fargo	118½
Ohio & Mississippi	47	American	97½
Do preferred	118	U. S. Express	69¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	21¾	Quicksilver	19
Do first preferred	47¾	Do preferred	46
Mobile & Ohio	38¾	Caribou	56
Cleve. & Columbus	134¾	Central Arizona	4¼
C., C. & I. C	31¼	Homestake	2
Ohio Central	36¾	Standard	2.30
Lake Erie & Western	57	Excelsior	4¾
Peoria, Dec. & Ev	46¾	Little Pittsburg	3¾
Ontario & Western	36¾	Ontario	38

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 21—11:30 a. m.—Consols unchanged.

PARIS, May 21—3 p. m.—French rentes, 86f.

LONDON, May 21.—Consols, 101⅞.

American securities—4½s, 118; 4s, 120¾; Illinois Central, 146; Pennsylvania Central, 68¾; New York Central, 156¾; Erie, 51⅞; do seconds, 108¾; Reading, 30⅞.

PARIS, May 21.—Rentes, 86f 5c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	27,749	6,251	22,788	4,982
Wheat, bu	32,245	81,842	374,351	13,050
Corn, bu	181,813	402,212	262,771	242,692
Oats, bu	148,349	121,570	75,502	98,185
Rye, bu	3,500	5,092	1,414	3,776
Barley, bu	7,050	14,141	11,562	6,365
Grass seed, lbs	66,300	24,210	83,407	8,319
Flaxseed, lbs	342,500	52,740	101,500	25,150
Broom corn, lbs	10,000	55,000	26,500	1,904
Cured meats, lbs	87,300	323,170	2,109,111	3,981,000
Beef, brls	1	.....	50	4
Beef, brls	.....	.....	50	373
Lard, lbs	288,870	356,000	2,023,350	486,000
Tallow, lbs	111,825	65,130	5,540	24,000
Butter, lbs	152,493	197,021	179,328	210,013
Live Hogs, No	12,646	20,476	2,500	1,800
Cattle, No	5,934	5,831	4,663	5,535
Sheep, No	497	849	.....	1,105
Hides, lbs	197,778	130,867	201,440	104,750
Wool, lbs	216,995	55,025	228,694	58,840
Potatoes, bu	2,117	5,330	874	.....
Coal, tons	3,510	3,925	1,541	1,438
Hay, tons	118	152	10	81
Lumber, m ft	8,864	11,376	3,113	2,081
Shingles, m	2,530	8,179	240	521
Salt, brls	326	4,225	4,338	5,335
Poultry, lbs	10,000	570	.....	1,105
Eggs, pkgs	1,362	1,988	331	2,100
Cheese, boxes	3,698	2,087	2,542	2,840
Green apples, brls	619	.....	.....	.....
Beans, bu	456	.....	364	15

Railroad freights are quoted steady. The official rates to New York are 35c per 100 lbs on provisions and 30c on grain. Through freights are quoted at 50c on provisions to Liverpool and 66c do to Antwerp. Flour freights are quoted at 42c to Liverpool and 50c to Glasgow.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported for Saturday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, and Detroit were 189,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 595,000 bu. The aggregate shipments from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia were 211,000 bu.

The produce movement reported from New York Saturday included the following: Receipts for twenty-four hours—Flour, 11,453 brls; wheat, 235,000 bu; corn, 407,808 bu; oats, 28,900 bu; corn-meal, 1,415 pkgs; rye, 202 bu; barley, 550 bu; malt, 8,800 bu; pork, 150 brls; beef, 1,567 brls; cut-meats, 400 pkgs; lard, 1,157 tcs; whisky, 461 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 125,000 bu; corn, 72,000 bu.

The following were the shipments of hog products from this city for the week ending May 19 and since Oct. 28 to date:

	Week.	Since Oct.	Do. 1879-'80.
Pork, brls	3,144	173,421	186,710
Lard	15,317,778	177,720,610	163,312,361
Hams	3,056,000	109,153,488	126,476,744
Sides	7,999,319	345,612,735	321,815,865
Shoulders	1,138,736	47,182,955	60,861,737

The considerable attention and interest paid to provisions from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Montreal, Portland, and New Orleans for the week ended May 14, 1881: 5,592 brls pork, 2,144 brls beef, 5,216,511 lbs lard, 8,068,753 lbs hog meat, 1,855,203 lbs cheese, and 1,559,341 lbs tallow.

The following is a comparative summary of provision exports from the United States from Nov. 1 to May 7:

	1880-'81.	1879-'80.
Pork, lbs	36,426,400	37,068,200
Bacon, lbs	459,240,286	440,106,918
Lard, lbs	305,851,387	260,231,702
Totals	698,527,073	686,345,820

The exports of flour, wheat, and corn for the week ending May 14 from seven Atlantic ports were:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	65,240	565,650	657,029
Continent	8,212	689,112	419,568
South and Central America	10,726	105	15,834
West Indies	18,023	.....	6,628
B. N. A. Colonies	12,585	.....	9,119
Other colonies	336	.....	100
Total	115,301	1,532,988	1,147,743

The exports of wheat and maize from four United States ports from Aug. 1, 1880, to April 8, 1881, were:

TO UNITED KINGDOM.

From—	Wheat, bu.	Maize, bu.	Total, bu.
New York	21,522,317	18,042,764	39,565,081
Baltimore	11,447,719	5,565,804	16,986,523
Philadelphia	3,809,621	3,988,974	7,798,825
Boston	2,834,800	5,886,995	8,211,795
Total	39,180,457	33,260,767	72,460,224
Cor. time '79-'80	42,422,550	32,297,525	74,718,873
Cor. time '78-'79	39,547,432	34,197,120	73,744,552

From—	TO FRANCE. Wheat, bu.	TO FRANCE. Maize, bu.	TO OTHER C'TL COUNTRIES. Wheat, bu.	TO OTHER C'TL COUNTRIES. Maize, bu.
New York	6,340,227	575,165	10,545,413	7,651,570
Baltimore	7,262,407	57,199	5,374,890	1,536,618
Philadelphia	2,088,210	348,979	3,683,805	1,719,987
Boston	.....	.....	1,541	1,438
Total	15,710,844	981,343	19,605,649	10,908,354
Cor. time '79-'80	25,746,845	2,691,261	13,150,844	11,618,353
Cor. time '78-'79	30,298,532	779,984	11,624,815	4,718,981

RECAPITULATIVE SUMMARY.

To—	Wheat, bu.	Maize, bu.
United Kingdom	39,180,457	33,260,767
France	15,710,844	981,343
Other Continental countries	19,605,649	10,908,354
Total	74,506,949	45,150,464
Cor. time 1879-'80	80,337,189	46,668,107
Cor. time 1878-'79	71,183,347	16,842,085

The following were the exports from the Australian ports of Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney to the United Kingdom:

During—	Wheat qrs.	Flour, tons.	Wool, bales.	Tallow casks.
December, 1880	33,000	7,100	150,000	6,500
January, 1881	37,000	4,30	92,000	3,900
February, 1881	125,000	11,600	50,000	6,200
March, 1881	105,000	13,000	30,000	4,600
April, 1881	53,000	7,500	15,000	4,800
Total, 5 months	353,000	40,300	343,000	30,700
Cor. 5 months 1879-'80	640,000	33,400	300,000	24,300

The exports of flour and wheat down to April, inclusive, 1880, have been equal to 4,630,044 bu of wheat, against 7,014,578 bu in 1879-'80 for the corresponding period.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet, except a moderate degree of activity in meat futures. There was much less done in lard than the average of the week's trading, and pork was very dull. The market was, however, unusually steady, and averaged firmer, in sympathy with a Liverpool advance of 3d in lard and 6d in meats, while the local hog market was higher. A liberal outcry of product is reported for the week, and there are indications of a better demand for export; but the speculative part of the trade seems to be controlled by two or three men, and others are not much disposed to interfere with their possession of the property. The packing of this city since last February is reported as 612,000 hogs, against 966,000 for the same time in 1880, and 616,000 in two years ago.

The packing of Cedar Rapids to date is reported at 53,429 hogs, against 91,581 to date last year.

The packing of Milwaukee since March 1 is reported at 28,888 hogs.

MESS PORK—Advanced 15@30c per brl from the latest prices of Friday. Sales were limited to 4,500 brls seller June at $16.35@16.50; 8,500 brls seller July at $16.40@16.50; and 500 brls seller August at $16.55@16.60. Total, 13,500 brls. The market closed at about $16.40 for round lots, spot or seller June, and $16.55 seller July.

LARD—Advanced 5@7½c per 100 lbs, and closed 2½@ above the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 1,250 tcs spot, partly at $10.77½@ 2.00 tcs seller June at $10.77½@10.82½; 11,500 tcs seller July at $10.77½@10.80; 4,500 tcs seller August at $10.80@10.85; and 750 tcs seller the year at $9.97½@10.00. Total, 30,000 tcs. The market closed tame at $10.77½@10.80 for round lots, spot or seller June, and $10.80@10.82½ seller July.

MEATS—Were steady. Sales were reported of 4,450,000 lbs short ribs at $8.17½@8.25 seller June, $8.25@8.30 seller July, and $8.30@8.37½ seller August; 100 boxes long clears and 1,000 boxes long and short clears, on private terms; 3,500 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at $8.35; and 450 tcs sweet pickled hams at 9@9½c for 16 lb averages. Prices of leading cuts of meats were as follows at 2 o'clock:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears
Loose, part salted	$8.35	$5.45	$8.40	$8.65
Do, boxed	8.45	5.65	8.60	8.85
May, loose	8.25	5.45	8.40	8.65
June, loose	8.25	5.45	8.40	8.65
July, loose	8.30	5.50	8.45	8.70

Short ribs, seller July, closed at $8.30. Long clears quoted at $8.30@8.40; short do, boxed; Cumberlands, 9¼@9¾c boxed; long cut hams, 9@9½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 9@9¼c for 18@16 average; green hams, same average, 8¼@8½c.

Bacon quoted at 9@9½c for shoulders, 8¾@9c for short ribs, 9@9¾c for short clears, 10@10¼c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $10.25@10.50 for mess, $11.25@11.50 for extra mess, and $22.00@23.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was strong, in sympathy with wheat, and was in fair demand, more low grades being wanted for export than were offered. Sales were reported of 550 brls winter, partly at $5.00@5.50; 725 brls and 1,300 sacks springs, mostly at $4.25@5.50, and 375 sacks low grades, partly at $3.30. Total, equal to 2,8.0 brls. Winter wheat flours were quoted at $4.50@5.50, and low grade springs at $2.50@3.50; rye flour about $4.00@6.25.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in large supply, but less active and steady and strong for the remote deliveries. Spot was salable at $1.16 in store, and track lots sold at $1.17@1.18. May was quotable at $1.15 bid. June was nominally $1.10. July 93c bid. August salable at 78½c, and September sold in a round lot at 79c. Cash sales were made of 5,000 bu on private terms, and one car No. 2 at $1.15 in store; 5 cars by sample at $1.16@1.19. Total, equal to about 8,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and lower, with 80c bid for No. 2 cash. 85c for No. 3, and 75c for No. 4. A sale of June delivery was made at 90½c. Other futures were nominal. Cash sales were made of 5 cars and parts of car by sample at 74c for No. 3; 80c for No. 4, and 86c for No. 3.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—The market continues firm, and trade very active. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	8 @9
Green, self-working	6 @6½
Red-tipped, do	4½@5½
Inferior and common	3½@4
Crooked	2½@3

BAGGING—No noteworthy changes were developed in this market. There was a light movement and previous prices were steadily held. We again quote:

Stark	21	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	12 @13½
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	24 @25
American	30	Woolsacks	35 @40

BUTTER—Received considerable attention and was firm. The receipts are pretty liberal, but stocks are not piling up very rapidly and holders of fine goods evince no anxiety to realize at any concession from previous prices. We again quote as follows:

Creamery, choice	21@23	Dairy, fair to good	13@17
Creamery, fair to good	18@20	Packing stock	10@12
Dairy, choice	18@20	Grease	7@ 8

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market is active at the following quotations:

Common brick, per 1,000	$ 7.50@ 8.00		
Lime in bulk, delivered	90		
Do in brls	1.00		
Louisville cement in sacks	75@	80	
Do in brls	1.30		
Milwaukee cement in sacks	75		
Do in brls	1.30		
English Portland cement	3.75@	4.00	
Hair (bu papers) per bu	25		
White sand, per load	1.25		
Michigan stucco, per brl	2.00		
New York stucco	2.00		

CHEESE—The best part skims and mild full cream goods are meeting with a fair demand, but in the lower grades there is next to nothing doing. Prices remain unsettled, showing a decided downward tendency.

Full cream, new	10 @11¼
Part skim, extra	8 @ 8¾
Part skim, fair to good	6 @ 7
Low grades	3 @ 5

COAL—Was in small request, no one seeming inclined to order in advance of current needs, present prices being regarded as materially higher than will prevail a little further along in the season. We quote:

Anthracite, range	7.50	Piedmont	$ 6.00
Anthracite, nut	7.50	Blossburg	6.00
Anthracite, egg	7.25	Cannel	7.00
Erie	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	5.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Illinois	4.25

COOPERAGE—Was steady at 92½@95c for pork barrels, and $1.10@1.12½ for lard tierces, with sales of 1,000 lard tierces at $1.12½.

EGGS—Were firm at 12½c per doz for fresh.

FISH—Whitefish were decidedly lower. No. 1 dropping off 50c per brl or more. Quotations of bank cod and Holland herring were also given. Trade was fair at the following revised list:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 6.00	@	6.25
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.50	@	3.40
Trout, per ½-brl	4.50	@	4.60
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00	@	15.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25	@	10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00	@	7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.00	@	5.75
Mackerel—Large family	4.75	@	5.00
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75	@	4.00
Halibut, smoked, per lb		@	12
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	5.75	@	6.00
Codfish—Grand Banks	4.25	@	4.40
Codfish—Grand Bank, new	4.75	@	5.00
Codfish—Dressed		@	7½
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50	@	8.00
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	5.00	@	5.50
Herring—Split, per keg	90	@	1.00
Herring—Scaled, per box	30	@	35
California salmon, ½-brl		@	8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—A good business was doing at about steady prices. Domestics rule firm, stocks of all kinds being light. Quotations remain as follows:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5	@	5½
Figs, layers	16@	20	
Turkish prunes, old	4½@	5½	
Do, new	3½@	4	
Raisins, layers	2.10	@2.15	
Raisins, London, layers	2.30	@2.40	
Raisins, Valencia	9	@ 9½	
Raisins, loose, Muscatel	2.15	@2.20	
Zante currants	6¼@	6¾	
Citron	18	@ 19	

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	10	@	11½
Apples, evaporated	8½@	9	
Apples, Eastern	5	@	6
Apples, Southern	4	@	4½
Peaches, unpared, halves	3¾@	4	
Raspberries	27	@	28
Blackberries	9½@	9¾	
Pitted cherries	18	@	19

NUTS.

Filberts	9	@	10
Almonds, Tarragona	16	@	16½
Naples walnuts	14	@	15
Brazils	5½@		6¼
Pecans	7	@	8

CREASE—The market is fairly active for country brands, while city are slow of sale. We quote:

City white	6½@	6¾	
City yellow	5½@	6	
Country white "A"	6	@6½	
Country white "B"	5	@5½	
Country yellow			4¾
Country brown			4¼

GREEN FRUITS—A steady trade is reported, with prices generally unchanged. We quote:

Common brls, per brl	$2.50@	3.00	
Cranberries, per brl	4.00@	5.00	
Cranberries, per box	1.00@	1.50	
Lemons, per box	3.50@	4.50	
Valencia oranges, per case		12.00	
Messinas, per box	3.00@	4.00	
Cocoanuts, per 1,000	40.00@	45.00	
California oranges		3.00	
Red bananas	2.00@	4.00	
Yellow bananas	2.00@	4.50	
Pine apples	3.00@	4.00	

GROCERIES—There was continued activity in sugars, and the market was again very strong, with some lines held at a further advance of an ⅛c. There was no improvement in the situation of the coffee market. The demand was as light as before and prices were freely shaded. Syrup, molasses, rice, spices, and other lines ruled about steady:

RICE.

Carolina	5½@8
Louisiana	5½@ 6¾

COFFEE.

Java	30	@	32½
Maracaibo	14	@	15½
Rio, fancy	15	@	15½
Rio, prime to choice	12½@	13¾	
Rio, fair to good	12½@	13¾	
Rio, common	11½@	12	
Rio, roasting	10	@	11

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¼@	10¾	
Crushed	10¼@	10¾	
Powdered	10¼@	10¾	
Granulated, standard	10¼@	10½	
Granulated, not standard	10¼@	10¼	
A standard	9¾@	9¾	
A No. 2	9¾@	9¾	
Extra C	9¼@	9½	
No. 1	8¾@	8¾	
Yellow	7¾@	8¼	

SYRUPS.

Corn	32	@	36
Sugar	35	@	44
Blackstrap	25	@	30
N. O. molasses	45	@	60

SPICES.

Allspice	19	@	20
Cloves	42	@	45
Pepper	18½@		19
Nutmegs	92	@	95

TEA—Continued weak and dropped